



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

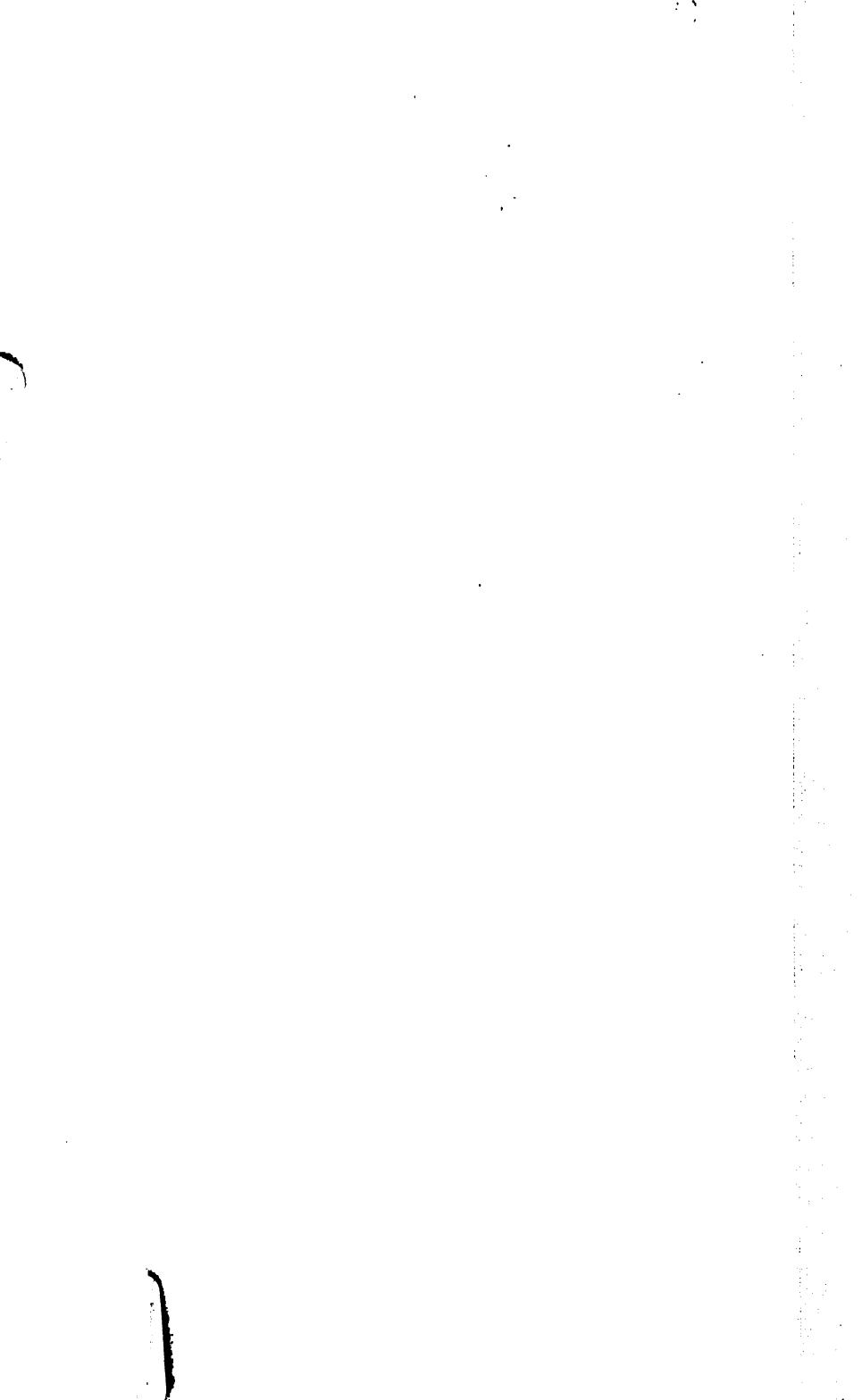
About Google Book Search

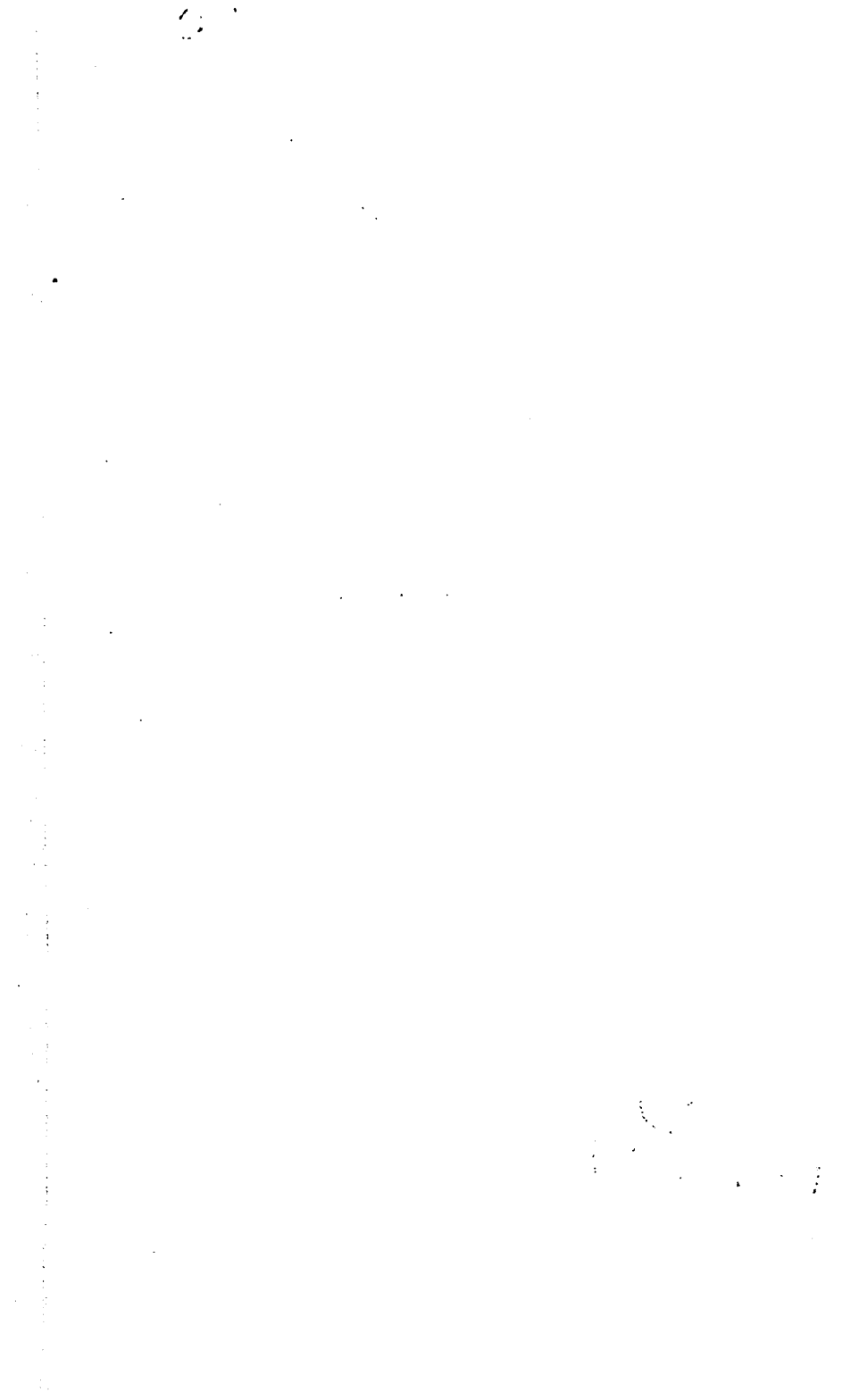
Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

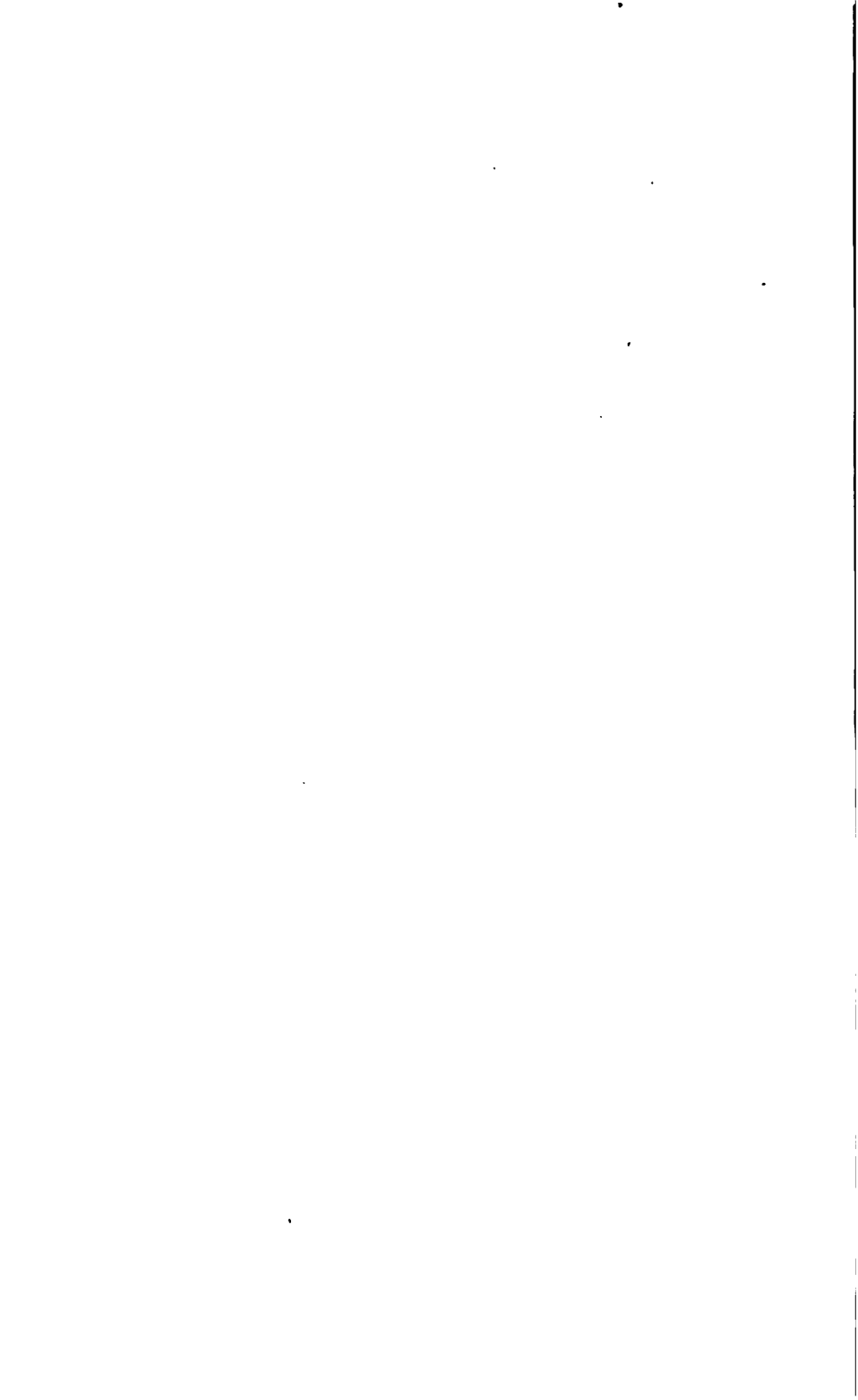
NYPL RESEARCH LIBRARIES



3 3433 07589825 8





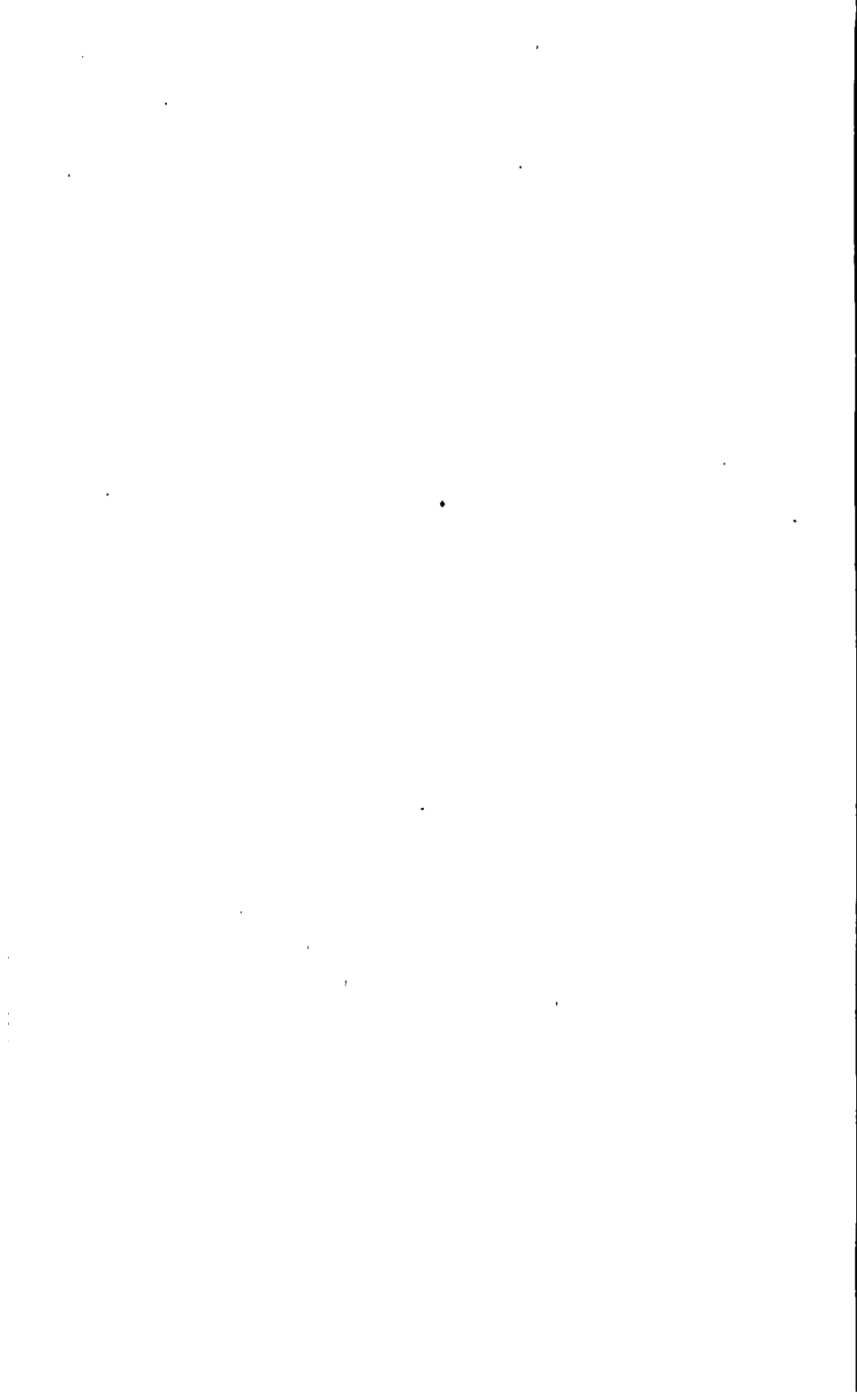


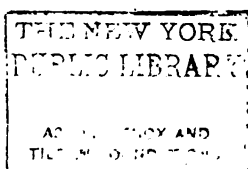
CHESTER
ARCHÆOLOGICAL AND HISTORIC
SOCIETY'S JOURNAL.

Chester



(Chester)

ca







Reverendus admodum in  Christo Pater Dominus Dnus.
Thomas Cartwright.  Episcopus Cestriensis.

1686—1689.

JOURNAL
OF THE
CHESTER ARCHÆOLOGICAL
AND
HISTORIC SOCIETY.

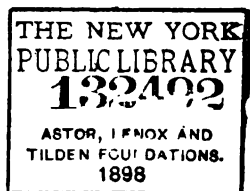


NEW SERIES.—VOL. IV.

FOR THE YEAR 1890-91.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

1892.



The Council of the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society desire it to be known that the Authors of any papers, printed in the Society's Journal, are alone responsible for the statements or opinions contained in such papers.

This volume has been edited by Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A., elected Hon. Editorial Secretary at the Annual Meeting, held on the 14th May, 1887.

ROY WOOD
CLARK
YARRELL

COUNCIL AND OFFICERS FOR THE SESSION 1890-91.

Patron.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.
(*Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire.*)

COUNCIL.

President.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER, D.D.

Vice-Presidents.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD EGERTON OF TATTON.	
THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF CHESTER.	
THE SHERIFF OF CHESTER.	
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF CHESTER, D.D.	} <i>Ex-Officio.</i>
THE VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF CHESTER, M.A.	
HIS HONOUR JUDGE HORATIO LLOYD, <i>Recorder of Chester.</i>	
HIS HONOUR JUDGE WYNNE FFOULKES, M.A.	
MR. FREDERICK POTTS.	

Secretaries.

Hon. Editorial: MR. J. P. EARWAKER, M.A., F.S.A., Pensarn, Abergele,
North Wales.

General: MR. T. J. POWELL, 14, Newgate, Chester.

Hon. Curator.

MR. G. W. SHRUBSOLE, F.G.S., Northgate Street, Chester.

Hon. Librarian.

MR. JOHN HEWITT, Vicarage Road, Hoole, Chester.

Hon. Treasurer.

MR. GEORGE FRATER, Bank, Wrexham.

Elected Members.

MR. E. J. BAILLIE, F.L.S., Upton Park, Chester.
MR. ALDERMAN CHARLES BROWN, The Folly, Flookersbrook, Chester.
MR. JOHN ROWE DUTTON, Bridge Street, Chester.
DR. JOHN ELLIOTT, B.Sc., Whitefriars Cottage, Chester.
REV. C. LETT FELTOE, M.A., The King's School, Chester.
MR. T. S. GLEADOWE, M.A., Alderley Edge, Cheshire.
REV. H. GRANTHAM, St. Mary's Rectory, Chester.
MR. ALEXANDER LAMONT, Eastgate Street, Chester.
REV. CANON MORRIS, D.D., Eaton Hall, Chester.
REV. S. COOPER SCOTT, M.A., St. John's Rectory, Chester.
DR. STOLTERFOTH, M.A., 60, Watergate Street, Chester.
MR. HENRY TAYLOR, F.S.A., Curzon Park, Chester.



TABLE OF CONTENTS.

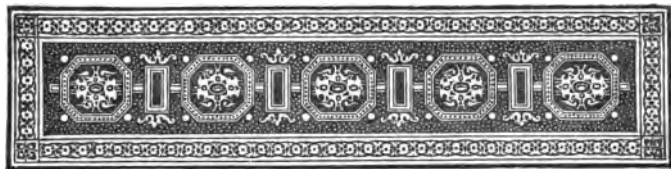
	PAGE
THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, D.D., BISHOP OF CHESTER, 1686 TO 1689.	
By the Rev. F. Sanders, M.A.	I
THE EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS OF NORTH WALES. By J.	
Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.)	34
THE FLINTSHIRE MILITIA, WITH A SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF SIR	
ROGER MOSTYN, KNIGHT AND BARONET, ITS FIRST COLONEL.	
By Henry Taylor, Esq., F.S.A., Town Clerk of Flint, and Deputy	
Constable of Flint Castle	54
THE ROMAN PIGS OF LEAD DISCOVERED NEAR CHESTER. By the	
Rev. Rupert H. Morris, D.D. With a Letter, by Professor John	
Rhys, of Oxford	68
THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ROMAN MINES. By F. Haverfield,	
M.A., F.S.A.	80
ON A SETTLEMENT OF PREHISTORIC PEOPLE IN DELAMERE FOREST.	
By George W. Shrubsole, F.G.S.	96
THE FOUR RANDLE HOLMES, OF CHESTER, ANTIQUARIES, HERALDS,	
AND GENEALOGISTS, c. 1571 TO 1707. By J. P. Earwaker,	
M.A., F.S.A.	113
NOTES ON THE NEW WEST WINDOW OF THE CHURCH OF S. JOHN	
BAPTIST, CHESTER. By the Rev. S. Cooper Scott, M.A., Vicar	
of S. John Baptist	171
NOTES ON SOME MEDIEVAL GOLDSMITHS IN CHESTER. By Henry	
Taylor, F.S.A.	178
THE BELLS OF ST. MICHAEL'S, CHESTER. By the Rev. J. Godson .	186
LIST OF PREHISTORIC REMAINS FOUND IN CHESHIRE. By G. W.	
Shrubsole, F.G.S.	190
PROCEEDINGS OF THE SESSION 1890-91	191-233
Letter from the Dean of Chester	195
Excavations in Chester	207
Resignation of Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A.	219
Report of the Council	221
Hon. Curator's Report	227
Hon Librarian's Report	227
Balance Sheet for the Year 1890	230

viii *TABLE OF CONTENTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.*

	PAGE
RULES OF THE SOCIETY - - - - -	234
LIST OF MEMBERS UP TO 31ST MAY, 1891 - - - - -	238
INDEX - - - - -	245

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS, &c.

<p> PORTRAIT OF THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, D.D., BISHOP OF CHESTER - - - - - </p>	<p><i>Frontispiece.</i></p>
<p> INSCRIBED STONES AT PENRHOS, LLUGWY, ANGLESEY, AND AT PENTRE VOELAS, DENBIGHSHIRE - - </p>	<p>to face p. 43</p>
<p>INSCRIBED STONE AT GWYTHERIN, DENBIGHSHIRE -</p>	<p>to face p. 45</p>
<p>INSCRIBED STONE AT PENMACHNO, CAERNARVONSHIRE -</p>	<p>to face p. 46</p>
<p> PORTRAIT OF COL. SIR ROGER MOSTYN, OF MOSTYN, CO. FLINT, ROYALIST GOVERNOR OF FLINT CASTLE, 1643 </p>	<p>to face p. 52</p>
<p>MOSTYN HALL AS IN 1684 - - - - -</p>	<p>to face p. 60</p>
<p>SIGNATURE OF SIR ROGER MOSTYN - - - - -</p>	<p>on p. 62</p>
<p> PIGS OF LEAD FOUND NEAR CHESTER (<i>now in the Gros- venor Museum, Chester</i>) - - - - - </p>	<p>to face p. 68</p>
<p>PIG OF LEAD, FOUND AT THE ROODEYE, CHESTER, IN 1885</p>	<p>on p. 80</p>
<p>PIG OF LEAD, FOUND NEAR TARVIN BRIDGE, CHESHIRE -</p>	<p>on p. 95</p>
<p> SKELETON PEDIGREE OF HOLME OF CHESTER (WITH THE ARMS OF HOLME) - - - - - </p>	<p>to face p. 113</p>
<p>AUTOGRAPHS OF RANDLE HOLME (I.) - - - - -</p>	<p>to face p. 118</p>
<p> SPECIMENS OF THE HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURES OF RANDLE HOLME (II.) - - - - - </p>	<p>to face p. 128</p>
<p> MURAL MONUMENT TO RANDLE HOLME (II.) IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CHESTER - - - - - </p>	<p>to face p. 134</p>
<p> SPECIMENS OF THE HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURES OF RANDLE HOLME (III.) - - - - - </p>	<p>to face p. 138</p>
<p> VIEW OF LAMB ROW, SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE RESI- DENCE OF RANDLE HOLME (III.) - - - - - </p>	<p>to face p. 156</p>
<p> SPECIMENS OF THE HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURES OF RANDLE HOLME (IV.) - - - - - </p>	<p>to face p. 160</p>



THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, D.D., BISHOP
OF CHESTER, 1686 TO 1689.¹

BY THE REV. F. SANDERS, M.A.

(Read 23rd December, 1889.)

ON examining the list of bishops who have presided over the see of Chester since its separate existence, we are forced to admit that it is not a list of conspicuously great men. Amidst many sound theologians, eminent scholars, and vigorous administrators, two only of the Cestrian prelates can be called men of the highest distinction. No English see can boast of a ruler greater as a theologian than the author of the *Exposition of the Creed*, the writer "whose very dross is golden,"² the ever-memorable John Pearson. And if Chester in the seventeenth century could point with unmingled pride to her Pearson, she has also been able in this nineteenth century to point with no less pride to that eminent scholar, who has done so much to throw light upon many a confused and obscure period of our nation's history, and

¹ In the preparation of this paper, I am under the deepest obligation to the Rev. Canon Perry, rector of Waddington, Lincolnshire, for much valuable help.

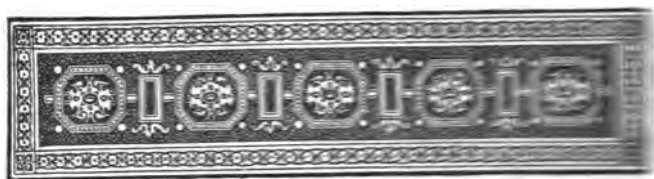
² Bentley.

THE TABLE OF CONTENTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS

RULES OF THE SOCIETY	16
LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE LAY SEX	21
INDEX	26

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

PORTRAIT OF THOMAS BENTLEY, BISHOP OF CHESTER	17
INSCRIBED STONE AT BARNES, WILT. ENGLAND.	
AND AT BENTLEY, WILT. ENGLAND	18
INSCRIBED STONE AT BENTLEY, WILT. ENGLAND	18
INSCRIBED STONE AT BENTLEY, WILT. ENGLAND	18
PORTRAIT OF THE LATE ROGER MUSTON, OF MUSTON, IN	
ST. ROYALIST, BENTLEY, WILT. ENGLAND	19
MUSTON HALL IN 1684	19
SIGNATURE OF SIR ROGER MUSTON	20
PIGS OF LEAD FOUND NEAR CHESTER	20
PIG OF LEAD FOUND AT THE BENTLEY, CHESTER, IN 1684	20
PIG OF LEAD FOUND NEAR MARVIN BRIDGE, CHESHIRE	20
SKELETON PEDIGREE OF HOLME OF CHESTER (WITH	
THE ARMS OF HOLME)	21
AUTOGRAPHS OF RANDOLPH HOLME (I.)	21
SPECIMENS OF THE HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURES OF	
RANDOLPH HOLME (II.)	21
MORAL MONUMENT TO RANDOLPH HOLME (II.) IN ST.	
MARY'S CHURCH, CHESTER	22
SPECIMENS OF THE HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURES OF	
RANDOLPH HOLME (III.)	22
VIEW OF LAMB ROW, SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE RES-	
DENCE OF RANDOLPH HOLME (III.)	22
SPECIMENS OF THE HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURES	
RANDOLPH HOLME (IV.)	22



THOMAS CARTWRIGHT, D.D. BISHOP
OF CHESTER, 1655 TO 1662.

BY THE REV. F. SANDER, M.A.

(Read 23rd December 1881.)

ON examining the list of bishops who have ruled over the see of Chester since the Reformation, we are forced to admit that it is not a list of great men. Amidst many ~~some~~ scholars, and vigorous administrators, few Cestrian prelates can be called into high distinction. No English see can boast a bishop who is a theologian than the author of the *Apostles Creed*, the writer "whose very name is ever-memorable John Pearson." The seventeenth century could point with pride to her Peckham, who has also been distinguished in the century with so few peers in the history of English scholarship. (One so much is due to the fact that a conf)

THE BISHOP OF CHESTER
1655 TO 1662

whose wondrous insight and patient thoroughness have won the admiration of all his contemporaries, and made England, as well as Oxford and Chester, to boast of her great historian, William Stubbs.

But if the bishops of Chester, taken as a body, have not been conspicuously great men, I think that no one would venture to dispute the fact of their being men of virtuous life and high character. As far as I know, there is but one exception to the truth of this statement, and that exception is the individual whom I have chosen for the subject of this paper. And I will here make the confession that when I undertook to write an account of Bishop Cartwright, I was not without the hope of doing something to clear his reputation from some of the charges made against it. I thought that there must be some good in a man who met with nothing but abuse from Burnet and Macaulay. But I am obliged to own that I have been unable to discover it. Cartwright's career from first to last seems to have been that of an unprincipled and unscrupulous man, whose great object in life was his own advancement, and who shrank from no means, however ignoble, to attain that object. But let the facts of his life speak for themselves.

On the 16th of July, 1686, the death of Bishop Pearson, which had been long expected, took place. On the 10th of the same month had died Dr. John Fell, the well-known Bishop of Oxford. Two sees were thus simultaneously vacated, and great anxiety was felt by all true sons of the Church of England as to the men whom King James would nominate to fill them, for those who had the best opportunities of knowing the king's mind were suspicious of his intentions towards the national Church. The two sees which had previously fallen vacant since his accession had indeed been filled by men of unexceptionable

character. Peterborough had been given to Dr. Thomas White, and Bristol to Dr. Jonathan Trelawny. Both of these prelates were afterwards of the illustrious seven who, with the primate, refused compliance with James's illegal commands. But at the time of their appointment the king was by no means secure upon his throne, and he dared not venture to offend the Church of England. Now, however, things were different. Argyle and Monmouth had been overthrown, and James felt that the time was come for revealing his intentions in religious matters. There is a letter extant from Archbishop Sancroft¹ to the king with reference to the vacant bishoprics. He recommends the famous Dr. South for the see of Oxford, and Dr. Jeffreys, a brother of the Lord Chancellor, but unlike him in every respect, for that of Chester. The king, however, had resolved that creatures of his own should succeed Fell and Pearson, and at a Cabinet council held on the 22nd of August² it was announced that Dr. Samuel Parker was to be the new Bishop of Oxford and Dr. Thomas Cartwright the new Bishop of Chester.

At the time of his nomination to the latter see, Cartwright was fifty-two years of age. He was born at Northampton on the 1st of September, 1634.³ His father, Thomas Cartwright, had been master of the well-endowed grammar school at Brentwood, in Essex. His grandfather, the famous Puritan of the same name, was one of the most prominent figures in the ecclesiastical disputes of the latter days of Elizabeth.⁴ The traditions of the family were still thoroughly puritanical, and to this fact the future bishop owed his first step in promotion, for, having been educated at the school at Northampton, still under puri-

¹ D'Oyly's *Life of Sancroft*, vol. i., p. 234.

² *Diary*, p. 1.

³ Wood's *Athenae*.

⁴ *Dict. Nat. Biog.*

tanical influences, he was sent to Oxford, after it had fallen under the domination of the Parliament, and entered at Magdalen Hall, the principal of which, Dr. Wilkinson, was one of the leading Oxford Puritans. The most arbitrary measures were then being taken in the university as to the displacement and admission of members of foundations. The taking of the covenant was being everywhere enforced, and all those who would not accept this test were summarily expelled, and their places filled by men of different views. Thus it came about that Thomas Cartwright, whose name and family doubtless recommended him to the notice of the visitors, was moved from Magdalen Hall after two terms' residence and intruded into the foundation of Queen's College as taberdar, being then only fifteen years of age.¹ His tutor was Mr. Thomas Tully, a Puritan divine, famous for his controversies with Bishop Bull and Richard Baxter.

Trained under these influences, it is somewhat remarkable that Cartwright should have sought episcopal ordination, especially as after Cromwell's edict of 1655 this was strictly illegal. He, however, applied to Skinner, Bishop of Oxford, then living in retirement at Launton, near Bicester, to be admitted to priest's orders. Bishop Skinner had so far complied with the requirements of the day that his private exercise of his episcopal functions was winked at, and he was induced to admit Cartwright to priest's orders on the 11th of December, 1655.² Cartwright then acted for a while as chaplain to the college, but he did not remain at Oxford long enough to be admitted fellow. In 1659 he quitted the university on being presented to the vicarage of Walthamstow, in Essex. He seems to have left Oxford a good

¹ Wood's *Fasti*.

² As Cartwright was born in 1634, he was only twenty-one years old at this time, three years under the canonical age. See his Will.

scholar, for even Burnet admits that he was a man of capacity, "and had made some progress in learning." But his talents and learning were all devoted to the service of the party in power. At Walthamstow, according to Anthony à Wood, "he was a very forward and confident preacher for the cause then in being." He soon contrived to attract the attention of some of the magnates of the city of London, and in this same year (1659) he was chaplain to Alderman John Robinson, Sheriff of London.¹ He was also preacher at St. Mary Magdalen, Milk Street.

At the Restoration it was the prudent policy of the king's advisers to give preferment to such of the puritanically inclined clergy as were ready to accept the changed state of things, and by this policy Thomas Cartwright did not fail to profit. There is no reason to think that he ever allowed his principles to stand in the way of his temporal interests. Professing an ardent loyalty, he obtained very soon after the Restoration, on his own petition, the vicarage of Barking (August 11th, 1660), and was made domestic chaplain to Henry, Duke of Gloucester, the king's youngest brother. Making the most of this proof of royal favour, and using also the influence of his friends in Oxford, he obtained from the university the degree of D.D. 12th September, 1661, though not as yet of sufficient standing to take it in regular course. This was quickly followed by his promotion to the prebend of Twyford in the cathedral church of St. Paul (20th April, 1665), by the vicarage of St. Thomas the Apostle, in London, and the prebend of Shalford, in the cathedral of Wells (27th August, 1669).² Nor did the rapid stream of promotion cease here. Dr.

¹ So à Wood; but there seems reason to doubt the fact, as Robinson was sheriff in 1657.

² Le Neve's *Fasti*.

Cartwright contrived to make himself so acceptable to the Court that he was appointed chaplain in ordinary to the king (15th November, 1672), Prebendary of Durham, struck in on the death of Dr. Tully, his quondam tutor (15th November, 1672), and Dean of the collegiate church of Ripon (21st January, 1675). It is probable that he may now have abandoned some of his previous preferments, but he certainly continued to hold the vicarage of Barking and the prebend of St. Paul's, his office as royal chaplain permitting him to treat the requirements of residence much as he pleased.

Salmon remarks, "Preferment either flowed strangely in to him, or he was very dexterous in his applications." But Cartwright was not satisfied with what he had already gained. Nothing short of a mitre could satisfy his ambition. He was now a strong advocate of the absolute power of the Crown,¹ and thus gained the friendship of James, Duke of York, on whose influence he largely relied. During James's enforced absence in Scotland, consequent upon the agitation arising from the so-called Popish Plot, Cartwright appears to have attended him, as he preached a sermon in the chapel of Holyrood, on the 30th of January, 1681-2, before the Princess Anne, who, after her father's conversion to the Roman Church, usually represented him in the services of the Established Church. Macaulay says that Cartwright had a larger share of James's good graces than any Anglican divine, but Granger declares that the duke "looked on him as neither Protestant nor Papist, and had little or no esteem for him."

In the summer of 1683 the Rye House Plot was discovered. The object of this plot was to secure the

¹Sermon on Jude 22, 23. Preached before the king at Whitehall. London, 1676. [Bodl., 4to, D. 42, Th.]

succession to the throne of the Duke of Monmouth. Some of the conspirators had also a design to assassinate the king and the Duke of York. Among these latter Walcot, Rouse, and Hone were executed at Tyburn on the 27th of July. Cartwright attended them in their last moments, and a detailed account of his conference with them is to be found in the State Trials.

During this same year, 1683, Cartwright, trusting to his patron's support, "put in" with great boldness for the see of St. David's, which had just become vacant.¹ The claims of Dr. Laurence Wommock, an old Loyalist chaplain in the Civil War, were, however, preferred, and he had to wait a few years longer before attaining to the fruition of his desires. In the meantime he lost no opportunity of making himself acceptable to the Court by asserting on every possible occasion the absolute irresponsibility of the Crown.

On the accession of James to the throne, in 1685, Cartwright doubtless felt that the long-coveted prize was now at length in his reach. Still he would neglect no means of making sure of it. In a sermon which he preached at Ripon, therefore, on the first anniversary of the king's accession, he announced the doctrine of absolutism in even stronger terms than before. "The king hath indeed promised to govern by law," he says, "but the safety of the people (of which he is judge) is an exception implied in every monarchical promise." In less than six months after this sermon the preacher was nominated by James to the see of Chester.

Such were the antecedents of the man selected to fill the episcopal throne which the illustrious Pearson had vacated. Invidious comparisons between them were not wanting;

¹ A. Wood's *Fasti*, vol. iv., p. 323.

indeed, if we accept Burnet's account, there were more than dissatisfied rumours. Definite charges were made against the king's choice and formally presented to the archbishop. Burnet writes that the selection for the sees of Oxford and Chester were of the two worst men that could be found out. "Cartwright," he says, "was a man of good capacity, and had made some progress in learning. He was ambitious and servile, cruel and boisterous, and by the great liberties he allowed himself he fell under much scandal of the worst sort. He had set himself long to raise the king's authority above law, which, he said, was only a method of government to which kings might submit as they pleased; but their authority was from God, absolute and superior to law, which they might exert as oft as they found it necessary for the ends of government. So he was looked on as a man that would more effectually advance the design of Popery than if he should turn over to it. . . . These two men (Parker and Cartwright) were pitched on as the fittest instruments that could be found among all the clergy to betray and ruin the Church. Some of the bishops brought to Archbishop Sancroft articles against them, which they desired he would offer to the king in council, and pray that the mandate for consecrating them might be delayed till time were given to examine particulars. And Bishop Lloyd told me that Sancroft promised to him not to consecrate them till he had examined the truth of the articles, of which some were too scandalous to be repeated. Yet when Sancroft saw what danger he might incur if he were sued in a *præmunire* he consented to consecrate them."¹

It was of course to be expected that all those who were opposed to the arbitrary measures of King James should

¹ Burnet, *History of his own Time*, vol. ii., pp. 398-9.

be severe on the *public* character of the bishops who supported him. But Burnet's accusation goes further than this, and assails the *moral* character of both Parker and Cartwright. This, in the case of Cartwright, at least, does not seem to rest upon sufficient grounds. A love of good living and an occasional undue indulgence in wine appear to be the worst charges that can be made against him in this respect.

From the day of Cartwright's nomination to Chester up to the close of the Oxford Commission we have the assistance of a curious and valuable document in following the bishop's movements and observing his daily life. This is nothing less than his private diary, which was published by the Camden Society in 1843.

Cartwright was consecrated at Lambeth on the 17th of October, 1686, together with Drs. Parker and Lloyd, promoted respectively to the sees of Oxford and St. David's. His consecrators were Archbishop Sancroft and Bishops Crewe of Durham, Lloyd of Norwich, Turner of Ely, and Sprat of Rochester. There had been a singular dispute in the morning of the day at the king's levée as to which of the two prelates, Parker or Cartwright, should be consecrated first. Jeffreys, who was always a great enemy of Cartwright, and who was probably vexed at his having been preferred to his own brother, had contrived that Parker should be confirmed at Bow Church before Cartwright. In his diary Cartwright says:—

I was with the Bishop of Oxford at the king's levée, where he, having received notice of the king's pleasure by my Lord Sunderland that I should be consecrated before him (though confirmed after him, by the contrivance of my Lord Chancellor, at which the king expressed high displeasure), urged my Lord Sunderland to signify to the king that it would be a thing against all precedents and much to his dissatisfaction, whereupon his lordship

(having consulted the king in his closet) signified to me that the king would take it kindly of me if I would waive my pretensions to seniority, which he acknowledged to be just, and that I should suddenly receive such a mark of his royal favour as would more than compensate my present claim.

At the consecration an ominous accident befel the archbishop. He fell flat on his face as he passed with the holy bread from the south to the north side of the altar, but being raised up by his chaplains he proceeded with the service. What the king's private views in his promotion of these bishops were may be inferred from his words to Adda, the Papal Nuncio. "I wished," he said, "to appoint an avowed Catholic, but the time is not come. Parker is well inclined to us. He is one of us in feeling, and by degrees he will bring round his clergy." Doubtless, James had the same expectations, and with good reason, of Cartwright.

The see of Chester, at the time of Cartwright's consecration, though of far greater extent than at present, was of small pecuniary value. It was customary, therefore, for permission to be granted to the bishops of Chester to hold some other preferment together with their see. Pearson had held the archdeaconry of Surrey and the rectory of Wigan along with his bishopric. The latter wealthy benefice was now given to his successor, who was likewise allowed to retain his old living of Barking.

The original document granting this permission is preserved in the Bodleian.¹

For these favours accorded to Cartwright a corresponding return was expected. Two days after his consecration, we find him calling on Bishop Leyburne, the vicar apostolic of the Roman see, to whom James had granted lodgings

¹ Printed in *Local Gleanings*, vol. i., p. 264.

at Whitehall and a pension of £1,000 a year. Leyburne is allowed by Macaulay to have been a wise and honest man, and he was charged by the Pope to oppose the headstrong policy of James, and to inculcate moderation in his endeavours to force Romanism on a reluctant nation. At Bishop Leyburne's he met F. Philip Ellis, and he was doubtless made acquainted with James's schemes for the advancement of his religion. On October the 26th (1686), the new bishop took leave of the king on setting out for his diocese "with a gracious promise that he would never forget me, nor my services; and that I should find his favour in all places and upon all occasions." On the following day he received and paid many farewell visits. Among others, he took leave of Lord Tyrconnel, who "said he hoped to live to see me archbishop of Canterbury." He kissed the queen's hand, "who told me she nor the king would ever forget my services to them before they were so, nor should I ever want a friend so long as she lived."

Thus encouraged by the promise of royal support, Cartwright set out for the north. On his way to Chester, he visited the various places with which he was connected by preferment. There are several most interesting details in the diary of this journey, which want of space forces me to omit. He reached Wigan November the 27th, and was inducted into the rectory on the same day. On the 29th—

I went from Wigan towards Chester, accompanied by the mayor and aldermen and my brethren of the clergy, and lodged at Frodsham, from whence I was conducted 30 Nov. by the High Sheriff and Governor, and a great train of the gentry on horseback, and ten coaches, into the city, the guards drawn up from the gates to the palace, and was visited by most of the gentlemen and ladies about the city.

On Dec. 1 I was sung into the cathedral by the choir in procession and enthroned by Mr. Dean.¹ Sung back into the palace after prayers.

The custom of sending comestibles to persons in authority seems to have been then very prevalent. The bishop receives venison, sturgeon, loaves of sugar, cheese, and especially dozens of wine, of which, to judge from frequent entries in the journal, he appears to have made free use. Evidently he tried to make a good impression in his diocese by a somewhat profuse hospitality. Among his frequent visitors were several Roman Catholic priests and the Roman Catholic gentry of the neighbourhood, such as the Stanleys of Hooton, the Masseys of Puddington, and the Pooles of Poole.

The bishop seems to have been fairly active in his diocesan work, and there are many entries in the diary as to ordinations, confirmations, and institutions. He was, however, a great nepotist; most of the benefices which fell to his disposal seem to have been conferred on relatives.

I regret that space does not permit of my quoting a number of curious entries from the bishop's diary, relating to this period of his life, which I had selected.

Feb. 13. I preached in the Cathedral at Chester, being the First Sunday in Lent, to the greatest congregation that ever I saw, a sermon on Repentance. God give a blessing to it! . . . I rebuked, as they deserved, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Crutchley, Mrs. Eaton and her sister, for talking and laughing in the church; and they accused Mr. Huddleston for being as guilty as themselves.

At the beginning of April (1687) the bishop returned to London, and had the satisfaction of being received by his majesty "very graciously, and had his promise of being kinder to me upon all occasions, and being well satisfied

¹ James Arderne.

with the services I had done him in my diocese." Cartwright reached London on April the 8th, four days after the publication of the famous "Declaration for Liberty of Conscience," in which the king, by virtue of his dispensing power, pretended to suspend and invalidate a large number of acts of Parliament, and assumed the position of an absolutely autocratic sovereign.

James and his advisers were most anxious to procure addresses of congratulation and thanks for the publication of the declaration of indulgence. The corporation of Wigan, to whom the bishop specially wrote on the subject,¹ was one of the few which complied with the king's wishes, but scarcely any of the clergy could be induced to sign. Everyone saw clearly at what the king's policy was aiming, and only a few of the more unscrupulous of the bishops, before whose eyes the vacant archbishopric of York was held out as a temptation, supported it. "Some of the bishops," says Burnet, "who were gained by the court, carried their compliance to a shameful pitch; for they set on addresses of thanks to the king for the promise he had made in the late declaration of maintaining the Church of England; though it was visible that the intent of it was to destroy the church." Of this faction Cartwright was certainly the leading spirit, and his entire devotion to James's policy was now to be exhibited in a still more striking manner. Among the measures adopted by the Romish Junta, which advised King James, a principal one was the re-establishment of the Court of High Commission for Ecclesiastical Causes. This court, which was established by the statute 1 Elizabeth, had been abolished by 17 Carl. I., c. ii.; which act had been recited in 13 Carl. II., c. 12, with a special provision of the repeal and continual

¹ See add. MS. 4, 164, fol. 37 (Brit. Mus.), for this letter.

abolishment of the said court. In the face of these acts of Parliament, however, King James issued a commission, "by virtue of his supreme authority and prerogative royal," to certain commissioners,¹ "to execute all manner of Jurisdiction, privileges, and pre-eminences in any wise touching or concerning any spiritual or ecclesiastical jurisdictions within the realm of England," giving them power to call before them and summarily to punish by ecclesiastical censures all persons accused of offending against the laws ecclesiastical, and specially with regard to the universities to make any new statutes which should seem good to them, or to alter and abrogate existing statutes. Of the seven commissioners appointed, the first name was that of Archbishop Sancroft. Sancroft was a timid man, and somewhat slavishly loyal, but he was not prepared to take up a position so manifestly illegal and dangerous as this. He declined to act on the plea of ill-health, and Bishop Cartwright was appointed (17th October, 1687) in his place. Previously to his formal appointment, Cartwright had taken lively interest in the proceedings of the commissioners, and had been present at their meetings.

The commissioners having humiliated Cambridge, in the case of Dr. Pechell, the vice-chancellor, were soon brought into more serious conflict with the University of Oxford. James had already taken advantage of the dominant spirit of entire submission to his will which prevailed there to intrude a Romanist dean at Christ Church. When, therefore, 24th of March (1687), Dr. Henry Clerke, the president of the rich and famous college of Magdalen, died, the king at once determined to put one of his creatures into the place. On receiving news of the death of Dr. Clerke, the vice-president, Dr. Aldworth, sum-

¹ The commission is printed at length in Kennett's *Complete Hist.*, iii. 454.

moned the fellows to elect a new head on April 13th. But on the 5th of April arrived a mandate from the king desiring the fellows to elect one Anthony Farmer, who was disqualified by the founder's statutes, and was, besides, a man of infamous character. Against this mandate the fellows sent a petition to the king (April 9th), stating that Farmer was ineligible by the statutes which they had sworn to observe. The answer returned was, "The king must be obeyed." On April the 15th the fellows met, and in accordance with their just rights chose John Hough, one of their number, as president. On the following day the new president was confirmed by the Bishop of Winchester, the visitor of the college. Upon this the king desired the Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes to proceed in the matter, and on the 6th of June the vice-president and some of the fellows appeared before them at Whitehall. At this hearing Cartwright was present as a spectator. Dr. Aldworth was allowed till the following Monday to put in his answer. After several hearings, on the 22nd of July the commissioners declared Hough's election void, and suspended Aldworth from the vice-presidency and Fairfax from his fellowship. Farmer was now abandoned on account of his disreputable character. Cartwright notes, "There was given in the blackest character of Mr. Farmer, for whom they received the king's mandate, that any modest man would blush to hear, and any on this side hell to be found guilty of it."

On the 14th of August the king issued his mandate to the fellows to elect Parker, Bishop of Oxford, as their president. They returned reply that they conceived the place to be full. Altogether disregarding the royal commands, Hough occupied the president's lodgings and acted as head. In the future proceedings we shall see Cartwright taking the leading part.

Under the 3rd of July, Cartwright notes his having seen the Pope's Nuncio (Adda) received in St. George's Hall, Windsor. The ceremony was a very magnificent one. Macaulay says, "In his train the crowd recognised with disgust the arms and liveries of Crewe, Bishop of Durham, and Cartwright, Bishop of Chester."

On the 19th of July the bishop left London, and on the 27th reached Chester. In August, King James went on his progress through England, and on 27th was received by Cartwright at Chester.

His Majesty came about 4 in the afternoon. I met him at the Palace Gates, attended by the Dean and Prebends and about 40 more of the clergy, and afterwards introduced them to kiss his hand, Mr. Dean making an excellent speech to him. Then His Majesty went and viewed the choir; after that the Castle, to which he walked on foot, and then returned to supper, and I waited at his cushion till I saw him in bed.

The next day the king went through the ceremony of touching for the evil; three hundred and fifty persons are said to have been touched. "After which he went to his devotions in the Shire Hall, and Mr. Penn held forth in the Tennis Court, and I preached in the Cathedral." On the 29th he went to Holywell, returning to Chester in the evening, and having much confidential conversation with the bishop. On the 30th the king touched four hundred and fifty persons. He expressed displeasure that there was no loyal address forthcoming from Chester, and after ordering the bishop to provide a chapel for the Romanists, he left the city.

On September the 1st (which was Cartwright's birthday) he made his will. This singular document will be found printed at the end of this paper. Cartwright revised it on the following 1st of September, when he was at Court at Windsor.

The bishop remained in his diocese all through September. Meanwhile the king had visited Oxford, where he tried in vain to force the fellows of Magdalen to accept his nominee. He determined, therefore, to appoint a special commission to settle the dispute. Cartwright was placed at the head of this commission, his colleagues being Lord Chief Justice Wright and Baron Jenner, who all three at this time were added to the Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Affairs. On the bishop's arrival in London (13th October), he had interviews with the king and Father Petre on the Oxford business.

Cartwright and his companions reached Oxford on the 20th of October, being escorted by three troops of horse, and the next day summoned the fellows of Magdalen before them in the hall of the college. Space precludes my dealing with this as I should like. A full and exhaustive account of the Magdalen College affair is to be found in a volume of the Oxford Historical Society, edited by Dr. Bloxam, to which I would refer all who wish to make a more intimate acquaintance with Bishop Cartwright.¹ They will there learn how the proceedings were enlivened by a quarrel between him and Baron Jenner, one of his fellow commissioners.

The king seems to have entertained the design at this time of making Cartwright Bishop of London by depriving Compton, then under suspension; but within a few months after these services at Oxford, the bishop was rebuked by James for saying, in his cups, that Jeffreys and Sunderland were scoundrels, and would betray him. Cartwright at first denied by his sacred order that he had uttered such

¹ It is worth mentioning that some years later one of Cartwright's sons tried for a fellowship at Magdalen, and was rejected on account of the cruel and boisterous treatment which the college had received from his unworthy father.

words, but was at last reduced to beg pardon for his conduct with tears. The design of raising him to London was, however, abandoned.¹

We are without much information as to the direct part taken by Cartwright in the schemes of which the next few months were fruitful, and which were rapidly hurrying James to his ruin. But there is a strong probability from various sources that he was one of those who advised James to set forth the order directing the declaration for liberty of conscience to be publicly read in churches. That he was well known to be acting at this time in a way which his brethren strongly condemned is evident from an entry in Lord Clarendon's diary, under February the 20th (1688), "I dined at Lambeth: the Bishop of Chester was there, which put the company a little out of humour, nobody caring to talk before him." On May the 4th, came out the order in council that the declaration for liberty of conscience, which had been republished April the 27th, should be read by the clergy in their churches, and that the bishops were to cause this to be done. The primate immediately took steps to consult his brethren. At one of these gatherings the Bishop of Chester was present by invitation as it would seem, as he dined at the palace. Clarendon notes, May the 12th, "I dined at Lambeth, where likewise dined the Bishops of London, Ely, and Peterbro', Chester, and St. David's. The two last discomposed the company, nobody caring to speak before them. Quickly after dinner they went away. Then the archbishop and the rest took into consideration the reading of the declaration in churches, according to the order of council."²

¹ Mackintosh, *Hist. Revolution of 1688*, p. 70.

² "A man who joined Tyrconnel in his drinking bouts, and spent his Sunday afternoons in consultation with Father Petre, was not one whom they desired to admit into their counsels. Tyrconnel had told him that he hoped

Upon the general refusal of the clergy to read the declaration in their churches, to which of course they were greatly encouraged by the acquittal of the seven bishops, Cartwright and his brethren of the Ecclesiastical Commission determined at first to act with vigour. On July the 12th, they made an order that all chancellors, archdeacons, commissioners, and officials should inquire strictly in what churches the declaration had been read and in what churches it had been omitted, and should make a return to them by the 16th of August next. On that day few or no returns were forthcoming. They then repeated their order, fixing the 6th of December as the day for their return. Before that day arrived, however, events had happened which altogether changed the state of affairs. The Ecclesiastical Commission was formally dissolved on the 8th of October.

The great popularity of the seven bishops stimulated the feeling of bitterness and anger against those of their brethren who upheld the king's policy. It is said that when the seven bishops were returning from Westminster Hall in the midst of a popular ovation, Cartwright was unwise enough to mingle with the crowd. Some person who saw him in his episcopal habit asked and received his blessing. A bystander called out, "Do you know who blessed you?" "Surely," said he, "it was one of the seven." "No," said the other, "it is the Popish Bishop of Chester." "Popish dog," said the enraged Protestant, "take your blessing back."

On the day of the bishops' acquittal Cartwright, whose curiosity was ungovernable, had been guilty of the folly

before long to see him Archbishop of Canterbury, and, with that prize before him, he was willing to do James's dirtiest work. The Archbishopric of York was actually vacant at the time, and would not be a bad stepping-stone."—*Plumptre's Life of Ken*, vol. i., p. 300.

and indecency of coming to Westminster in order to hear the decision. He was recognised by his sacerdotal garb and his corpulent figure, and was hooted through the hall. "Take care," said one, "of the wolf in sheep's clothing." "Make room," said another, "for the man with the Pope in his belly."

As the cause of the Prince of Orange rapidly gained the ascendant, Cartwright either found himself too deeply committed to hope for favour, or, animated by a praiseworthy spirit of loyalty, determined not to desert James in his misfortunes. Sprat, Bishop of Rochester, took the prudent but time-serving course of withdrawing formally from the Ecclesiastical Commission. Cartwright does not appear to have attempted any such tergiversation.

During the riotous disorders which took place in London immediately before the final departure of James, Cartwright must have had good reason to tremble for his safety. A. à Wood says, "He had gained the ill-will so much of the Church of England, that when the Prince of Orange made his expedition into England, he, out of fear of suffering for what he had acted, did withdraw himself in private, skulk, and in a disguise fled into France, repairing to his royal master, King James, then lately come thither." Cartwright's flight must no doubt have taken place in December, 1688. As he was the only Anglican bishop who followed James, and as that prince had the most sanguine hope of recovering his dominions, the Bishop of Chester was doubtless treated with great consideration at St. Germain's. He was allowed to read the service of the Church of England in his lodgings to the few co-religionists who had rallied round the exiled king. This was a very considerable concession at such a place and at such a time. But James was prepared to bestow still greater favours on him. On the death of Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury,

he conferred (as far as he was able) this see upon the Bishop of Chester. This was preferment which Cartwright was destined not only not to enjoy, but also to see in the hands of the most bitter enemy of his master, Gilbert Burnet.

In the preparations for the invasion of Ireland, and the endeavour to conciliate the Protestant interest (such as it was), Cartwright would doubtless be useful to the king. Accompanying James to Ireland, Cartwright landed there on the 12th of March, 1689, and on the following Sunday, being at Cork, he received the holy communion from the bishop of that city. On Palm Sunday (24th March) he went to Dublin with the king, and on Easter Day and Low Sunday received the holy communion from the Bishop of Meath at Christ Church Cathedral. He was in the daily habit of attending the services at this church; but the opportunity for doing so did not continue long, for soon after his arrival in Dublin he was seized with dysentery, of which disease he died the 15th of April, 1689. An interesting account of his last minutes is given by à Wood, from the relation of the bishop's servant, Moses Skipper, afterwards secretary to Sharp, Archbishop of York. It is as follows :—

At length, after he had declared himself to be a member of the communion of the Church of England in which he had always lived, had taken the Blessed Sacrament and the Church's Absolution, he surrendered up his soul to God at Dublin, on Monday morning, 15th April, 1689. On the day before, in the afternoon, while the venerable minister that usually attended him was at church, the titular Bishop of Clogher and Dean of Christ Church made his lordship a visit, and after the first civilities were passed, one of them in Latin desired him to be mindful of eternity and to prepare for death. His servant being present answered them that his lordship had prepared himself already. They afterwards told him in Latin that there was but "one God, one Faith, one

Church." To which the Bishop replied, "I believe so, and hope that I have made my peace with God." They again repeated, "There is but one God, one Church," intending, as was supposed, to enlarge upon that subject; whereupon the Bishop answered, somewhat short, "I know all this as well as you, but I am not able to answer you for the failing of my spirits, and therefore I desire you to forbear talking with me any more about this, for I have done already what I hope is necessary for my salvation. Hereupon they, seeing they could not effect anything with him, nor engage him in a discourse, took their leaves, and they themselves gave out that the Bishop of Chester was dying, and that he would die a Protestant.

As soon as he was dead, the bishop's servant acquainted the Earl of Powys and the Bishop of Meath, who with the Earl of Longford took care for his funeral after this manner.¹

On April the 16th, the body was carried early in the morning from the house where he had died to that of the Bishop of Meath, which was near, where several rooms were hung with black, and that where the body lay was furnished with many lights in sconces, and eight large tapers in stands about the body, which was covered with a fair velvet pall. In the afternoon all the nobility, clergy, judges, and gentry of both religions that were in town, among whom were the Earl of Powys and the Lord Chancellor, came thither; and about six in the evening his body was carried in a velvet hearse drawn by six horses clothed in black, and attended by the King of Arms, the aforesaid company in thirty coaches, and a multitude of common people to Christ Church in Dublin, where the sub-dean and choir met the body at the church door, and sung it into the choir, which was very much crowded.

¹ The Irish letters say that the Bishop of Chester died lately there, not without suspicion of poison. 23rd April, 1689.

The service was solemnly performed with several anthems, and the body afterwards interred in the north-east end of the choir by the Bishop of Meath.¹

It was commonly reported that James nominated Dr. James Arderne, Dean of Chester, as Cartwright's successor in that see.

There is no monument in Christ Church Cathedral to the bishop's memory, and the cathedral records of this period being lost, the entry of his funeral is wanting.

Cartwright was three times married. By *Mary*, his first wife, he had John, afterwards rector of Winwick, co. Northampton, Charles (?), and two daughters. She died in childbed and was buried at Barking, 3rd December, 1661. Only six months afterwards, the 27th of May, 1662, he married at Barking *Sarah*, daughter of Henry Wight, Esq., of Gayshams Hall, in Barking parish, by whom he had a large family.² In 1684 he married thirdly *Frances* Barnard, by whom he seems to have had no children.

Cartwright seems to have been unjustly accused of being a crypto-papist. Even Burnet allows that this was a false accusation. When engaged in the visitation of Magdalen College he declared in conversation that he would live and die in the Church of England; and the last scene in his life shows that he adhered to this declaration. The assertion of Richardson, the continuator of Godwin, that he was converted to Romanism, is absolutely untrue.

¹ The account of the expenses attending the bishop's funeral are printed in Bridgeman's *History of Wigan Church*, p. 574.

² There are thirteen entries relating to Bishop Cartwright in Barking registers from 1661-1672 (printed in *Notes and Queries*, November, 1862, third series, vol. ii., pp. 343-5). Mr. Earwaker published in *Local Gleanings* the following indenture from a collection in possession of the Corporation of Kendal, in Westmoreland: "Charles, son of the Rt. Rev. Father in God, late Ld. Bp. of Chester, deceased, bound to Mr. John Garnett, mercer, for 7 years, from the 1st day of Aug., 1692."

There is an original portrait of Cartwright, painted by G. Soest, now (1889) in the possession of the Rev. F. O. White, of 43, Arundel Square, Barnsbury. It has been engraved by J. Becket. There is another portrait of him at Queen's College, Oxford.

APPENDIX I.

BISHOP CARTWRIGHT'S WILL.

Windsor, 1st Sept., 1688. Ætatis 54.

THE last Will & Testam^t of THO. CARTWRIGHT, Bishop of Chester: the best way of celebrating this w^{ch} is my birthday, I doe now, & have for many years last past, judged to be the settling of my temporall, & more especially the Serious & Solemne enquiry into my Spirituall Estate, of w^{ch} I ought at all times, but at this more especially to be mindfull. I am deeply indebted to thee, O Lord my God, both as a servant to thee & a sinner against thee. Amonge the rest of my debts I owe thee a naturall death: lett it not be sharper than thou wilt give me Supernaturall strength & patience to beare as becomes a Christian Bishop, that thy Holy Name may not be blamed through my weakness in that laste houre, & then take thine owne time & way, not mine, But thy Will be done. Amen. Amen. Amen. I blesse & magnifie thy Holy Name, O most mercifull Saviour & Redeemer, for all thine undeserved mercyes Spirituall & temporall, conferred upon me from my Nativity to this present day, for all the Warnings & admonitions thou hast given me to prepare myself for a better Life, & for preserving me till now in my right senses, in perfect health & understanding, to make this my last Will & Testament, w^{ch} I now doe as follows:—

In the name of the most Holy, blessed, & glorious Trinity, three persons & one God. Amen. I, THO. CARTWRIGHT, by

the undeserved mercy of my Heavenly ffather, & by the calling of my Holy mother, the Church of England, w'ch is truly Catholicke, & by the Signall bounty of my regall Master, K. James the Second (whom God long preserve for the good of this church & these kingdoms) Bishop of Chester, for w'ch I kissed his Maj'ties hands 22 August, 1686, & was consecrated at Lambeth, 17 October following. Being now in perfect health & memory (praised be God for it) & having been honoured with his Majesty's presence in this palace the 27th, 28th, 29th, & 30th of August last past, & yet mindfull of my mortality in the midst of my greatest Satisfaction w'ch the Earth could afford me, as I allwaies desire & hope to be, doe make & ordaine this my last Will & Testament in manner & forme following. *Imprimis*, I bequeath my Sinfull but penitent soule to Allmighty God, my most mercifull Saviour & Redeemer, in full & perfect assurance of a glorious Resurrection to a blessed immortality through faith in his passion, meritts, & intercession; & my body to the Earth, to be decently buried at his, hers, or their discretion whom God shall ordaine by his Providence to doe me that last good office by the Book of Common Prayer, & according to the Rights (*sic*) of the Church of England, into w'ch I was ordained a Priest when she was at the lowest, on 11th December, 1655, by Dr. Robert Skinner, then Bishop of Oxon, of which I have ever since lived a faithfull & obedient Sonne, & by God's grace did ever & doe nowe resolve to dye a true member, & I am well assured that his Majesty is as well pleased that I & others should be faithfull to our God in this way of Worshipp, as to him in our allegiance. God make me & them better Christians & better Subjects & more thankfull to God & the King.

Item, to my Honoured ffather-in-law, Henry Wight, Esq., of Gessams Hall,¹ in Essex, I bequeath one of my owne pictures, drawn by Mr. ffuller,² & another of his daughter, my late deare wife, both now at Chester, humbly requesting his pardon for any misunderstandings w'ch may have been in former years between us, & that he would not love hers or my memory or her children the worse for any differences I had then with him, purely for the

¹ In parish of Barking. Mr. Wight was buried in Barking Church, 26th December, 1698.

² Kneller (?).

Churches Sake, of w^{ch} I humbly and heartily request him and my brother, Henry Wight, after him to be more tender, least the small dues w^{ch} they detain from the Church of Barking, and are not parte of that porcon of Tithes granted to Gessams Hall, prove a Canker to theire Estate, w^{ch} blessed be God is soe plentiful as not to need any sacrilegeous addicon. *Item*, to Queen's Coll., in Oxon, where I was pleased (*sic*) and blessed with my educacon, I bequeath the picture of the right Reverend ffather in God Thomas Barlow, Lord Bp. of Lyncolne, my ever Honoured ffriend and brother, to be hung up and kept in the Provost's Lodgings, as the greatest Light and Ornament of Learning and piety that this age at least hathe bred in that College. And because there lyes a naturall obligation upon me to provide for my Relations, not only during my Life, but alsoe after my Death, of w^{ch} St. Paul reminds me 1 Tim. 5, 8; and that he who loves not his wife loves not himselfe, and that all Children are Heyers, 8 Rom. 17; therefore in favoure, and for the future benefitt and peace of my loving Wife, whom I leave behind me to God's mercifull protection, and the Children w^{ch} I had by my two former, I doe make and ordaine this farther parte of my last Will and Testament.

Item, I doe order and obldige my Executor, if I doe not live to do it myself, as I hope and designe to doe, tho' she be too jealous of the contrary, to lay out two Thousand pounds, or as much as will purchase Landes or ffee farme Rents, to settle upon my present wife, according to Articles of Marriage, dated 7th April, 1684, of the value of £100 per ann. for her naturall Life, and after to descend to my Hayre at Law (if she have noe children by me living) according as I shall hereafter limitt and direct, and he in the meantime to pay my wife from my decease £100 p. ann. in consideration thereof, untill the said Settlemt^t shall be soe made. *Item*, to my deare wife *ffrances Cartwright*, besides the former Settlement, I bequeath my Coach and best paire of Horses, and what Household stuff she shall think fit to make Choice of for her owne use during her naturall life, as a testimony of my affection to her;¹ and upon my blessing, I comande all my

¹ Note in margin by Bishop Cartwright, "I crossed this out at Windsor for reasons known to her & to my son, & to her brothers, Mr. Thos. Barnard & Mr. Stow.—THOS. CESTRIEN."

Children as long as they live to be dutiful and assistant to her; and I give her also £20 for mourning, and beg her blessing on my children, and especially on my Sonne THOMAS,¹ who was allwaies her favorite, if any of my children were ever soe. *Item*, to my Grand sonne, Mr. Charles Caldicot, I bestow mourning and a ring in remembrance of me.

Item, to my returning prodigall Sonne HENRY CARTWRIGHT,² whom I first bred in Trinity Hall, in Cambridge; after as a Clerke to Mr. Swift, in New Inne; Then as an apprentice to Capt. Hicks, with whom he has been his full time in the Indies, and is now returned and at Chester, I give £20 p. ann., as an Annuity for his Life, to be paid him by my Executor if I have not given him any other place of better value for his Life, to Supporte him from being burthensome to the parish, praying heartily to God that the hardshippes he has undergone in the Indies may discipline him into the amendment of his life. *Item*, to my Sonne RICHARD CARTWRIGHT,³ whom I first bound out an apprentice to Mr. Tho. Hobbs, the King's Chirurgeon, where he grew extravagant; after that to Mr. Warnford, an Apothecary, where, tho' he promised amendm^t, yet he grew soe bad againe that his Master would keep him noe longer; & have now bound him to Mr. Robert Pierce, a Sea Chirurgeon. I give an annuity of £15 p. ann. during his naturall Life, to be paid him by his brother Gervas, out of the free farm Rent of £23. 17s. 08d. reserved & issuing out of the scite & demeane Lands of the manor of Pontefract, in the county of Yorke; this I doe only to keep him from Starving, untill I shall live to see him take such courses as may be pleasing to God, for w^{ch} he hath my dayly prayers.

Item, to my loving & dutifull Sonne GERWAS CARTWRIGHT,⁴ now an apprentice to Mr. Warcup, a Slopseller, by Bishopsgate, I give all that my free farm rent of £26. 13s. 04d. issueing out of the rectory of Marsk, ats Mask, in the countye of Yorke, and alsoe the yearly rent of £2. 10s. issueing out of three closes in

¹ First child of Dr. Cartwright by Sarah, his second wife. Baptised at Barking, 25th September, 1663.

² Baptised at Barking, 18th September, 1664.

³ Baptised at Barking, 23rd September, 1669.

⁴ Baptised at Barking, 1st September, 1666.

Aesmonderby, in Rippon, both lately purchased by me of Henry Guy, Esq^r, the former paid by Mr. Ant. Louthier, the latter by Sir Edm. Jennings. Also, I give unto him all that my annual rent or fee farme rent of £23. 17s. 08d. reserved & issuing out of the Scite & demeane lands of the manner of Pontefract, in the county of York. *Item*, to my loveing & dutifull sonne CHARLES CARTWRIGHT, doe I give all that my annuall & fee farme Rent of £26. 08s. 00d. issueing & growing out of the Rectory of Kirkdale, in the county of York, & £50 in money, when he shall come of age, or shall need it before, at the discretion of my Executor, for his better education or settlement in the world. *Item*, to my loveing & hopefull son THO. CARTWRIGHT doe I give all that my annuall & fee farme rent of £20, reserved & issuing out of the Rectory of Alcaster, a^ts Acaster Malbugh,¹ in the county of Yorke, & £50 when he shall come of age, or shall need it before, at the discretion of my Executor, for his education or settlement in the world. *Item*, my further will & pleasure is that if Gervase dye without issue lawfully begotten, Charles shall succeed after his wife's decease, if he had any, and jointered her in it, to his Estate, and Thomas Cartwright to that of Charles, and the least share fee farme rents thus happening to be void upon any of their deaths to be divided equally amongst my surviving children, by Sarah Cartwright, my dearest wife, dec^d, Henry and Richard only excepted, for the reasons above mentioned.

Item, to my deare daughter ALICIA DURSTON,² whom I have unhappily married to the worst Husband in Christendome, and one who is the greatest Scandall to his profession, I give Mourning (w^{ch} God Knows she hath had too much cause of before now by the barbarous carriage of her unnatural Husband), and require my Executor to be a father to her in Supplying her Wants, into w^{ch} I easily fore-see his proud and prodigall humours will bring her, if God doe not shew forth his infinite mercy in converting and reforming him, or in takeing her to himself. *Item*, to my truly loveing and dutifull daughter SARAH CARTWRIGHT,³ now with me and unmarried, I give for her

¹ Acaster Malbis (?), near York.

² Baptised at Barking, 20th January, 1663.

³ Baptised at Barking, 17th December, 1672.

porc'on £500 of lawful money of England, and whatsoever is best of her Mother's Mantles, Childbed Linnen or Apparell, and fourty pounds worth of plate, to be given her at her marriage by my Executor, whose advice in disposing of himself I enjoyne her upon my blessing to observe and follow.

Item, I make and ordaine my eldest Sonne and Heyre, Mr. JOHN CARTWRIGHT,¹ now my Chaplaine, Prebendary of Worcester, and Rector of Winwick, in Northamptonshire, and now married to a good wife,² I hope, who hath been allwaies most dutifull to me, the Sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament, giving him all my goods, debts, and Chattels not here disposed of for his owne better support and the fulfilling of my bequests above menconed, and doing further and more for his brothers and Sisters as his owne conscience shall direct him for their education and support, and the preferments he shall enjoy shall enable him, and as they shall deserve of him by their respectfull and dutifull carriage towards him who is now to be a father as well as a brother to them, desiering him to give them such pieces of plate when they shall come of age, as their Godffathers or Godmothers bestowed upon them; and to each of them one piece more as he shall thinke fitt and they deserve of him. *Item*, I give unto Mrs. Pitts, of Sedgefield, a ring of 20s. as a small remembrance of that great affection I ever had for her Since I Knew her: and the like rings of 20s. to my Couzⁿ ffrances Wingate, my brother Henry White, Mr. John Ashton, my Couzⁿ Tho. Waite and his Wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Arundell, an old faithfull servant of my last Wife. Now, the Lands and Tenenents, w'ch after my decease are to come to my Executor, are as follows: (1) A Lease of Sudbrook,³ renewed of the Dⁿ and Chapter of Lincoln, 1633, at 16s. per ann. (2) Mr. Madesons house in Lincolne, renewed A.D. 1683, at £11. 15s. ood. p. ann. (3) A Chamber and Stable parte of his House, and in Lease, at £02. 00s. ood. per ann. (4) One Roome or more in Mr. Willis his house, w'ch belongs to Mr. Madesons, at one pound p. ann. (5) ffree lands in Beckering,⁴ bought of Mr. Emerson, £10. 00s. ood. p. ann.

¹ By his first marriage.

² Daughter of Sydney, Lord Leicester.

³ Near Lincoln.

⁴ Barking (?).

There are alsoe some debts upon Bond, w^{ch} my Executor will find in my Scrutore with a purse & rings of old gold, & rings of above one hundred pounds, or broad pieces, &c. (1) The Marquisse of Winchester's Bond for one Thousand pounds, due fro' 26 Decembr, 1686, w^{ch} Mr. Charles Duncumb, Goldsmith, in London, has orders to pay when called for. (2) A Bond from Mr. Peter Whalley for £50. This is paid. (3) A Note from Mrs. Anne Margaretts for £10. (4) A Mortgage upon Mr. John Barnards Land of £600, in a Black box in the Study. (5) A Mortgage of Lands of Sir Charles Dymeock, of 300 li, of w^{ch} Lands Mr. Hervey, my Attorney, at Lincoln's Inn, hath taken possession. (6) The Lease of the ffarme Islands from the Dⁿ & Chapter of Durham. (7) A Quarter parte of the *Colliers* of Durham, in Lease alsoe from the Dⁿ & Chapter. (8) My Stables at Durham, w^{ch} I built by Chapter Act, & am allowed to sell. (9) My house in Ilford, w^{ch} I give to my Executor for his owne proper use to Keep or Sell. (10) My Library & Household goods, out of all w^{ch} I owe nothing that I can now remember, *Except it be to my Couzn Sr. Edmund Wiseman,¹ who will make a just account, & whose Bills of Account he will find in my Scrutore.* It hath allwaies been my desire & I pray God it may alsoe be my Childrens after me & my Example, to owe nothing to any man but Love, w^{ch}, if I have not paid to all men as becomes me, I begg God & their pardon. Amen. The Marquess of Winchester's money, menconed No. 1 (& now blotted out), was paid in for my use to S^r Edm. Wiseman, 14 May last past, being 1,069. 03. 06., who has other monyes alsoe of mine now in his handes, for w^{ch} he will faithfully account to my Executor. 1 Sept. 88, Windsor. (11) The Lease of the Rectory of Castleton,² Sealed by me to my Sonne John, w^{ch} I give as Legacy to his wife, Catherine, for the benefitt of the child with w^{ch} she is now goeing, whom God bless & preserve. The lease of the Rectory of Wallesy, w^{ch} I bought of Mrs. Dorothy Brereton, & let to my Sonne for 3 Lives, my wife's is the first, & the rent is to be reckoned to her as parte of her Hundred pounds per Ann. finally, I doe hereby revoke all other Wills & bequests

¹ Son of Sir William Wiseman, of Canfield Hall, Essex.

² In Derbyshire.

by me before this day made or pretended to be made, all w^{ch} I have written with my owne Hand, & doe now confirme it under my hand & Seal on this my Birthday with liberty to inserte, if I shall see cause, anything more in the Space left above at this mark — before such of my friends as shall Honour me with theire Company this day at my Palace, in Chester, 1 Sept., 1687. Witnesse my Hand & Seale, the day & yeare above written, THO. CESTRIENSIS.¹

Sealed, Signed, & Declared by the Right Reverend ffather in God, Thomas Lord Bp. of Chester, the Testator, for his last Will & Testament in the presence of us, Matt Anderton, Hen. Prescote, Hamlett Holcroft.

Sealed, Signed, & Declared againe with these amendm^{ts} made with my owne Hand for my last Will & Testament in the presence of us, at Windsore, 1 Sept., 1688, by me, THO. CESTRIENSIS.—Thomas West, Moses Skepper, Henry Pepell.

Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 12 June, 1689, by John Cartwright, son & Executor.

APPENDIX II.

CARTWRIGHT'S ARMS.

I AM informed by Mr. Rogers Harrison, *Windsor Herald*, who kindly searched the Visitations and other Records at the College of Arms for information of Bishop Cartwright, that the Bishop used the Arms of the ancient family of Cartwright, of Ossington, co. Notts (*Ermine*, a fesse *Gules* between three granado shells *Sable*, fired *proper*); but that nothing remains on record to show that he was connected with that family, though their pedigree was specially registered at the College in 1662. The same arms, however, impaled with those of the See of Chester, appear on Cartwright's funeral certificate, recorded in Ulster's Office, Dublin Castle. It seems certain, therefore, that he was entitled to use these arms.—Note by Mr. Edward J. Sage, in *The East Anglian*, No. 30, August, 1863.

¹ The paragraphs in italics are erased in the will.

APPENDIX III.

CARTWRIGHT'S PRINTED WORKS.

1. Gods arraignment of Adam: a sermon on Gen. iii. 9. London, 1659. 4to.

2. A Sermon preached on Jude 22, 23, before the King at White-Hall, Jany. the 9th, 1678, by Thomas Cartwright, D.D., Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty. Published by His Majesty's Special Command. In the Savoy: Printed by Tho. Newcomb, 1678. 4to. (Bodl., 4to, D. 42, Th.)

3. A Sermon preached (on Judges xvii. 16), July 17, 1676, in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter in York, before the Right Honourable Sir Francis North, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, and the Honourable Vere Bertie, Esquire, one of the Barons of the Exchequer, His Majesty's Judges of the Assize for the Northern Circuit. By Thomas Cartwright, D.D., and Dean of Ripon, Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty. In the Savoy: Printed by Tho. Newcomb, and are to be sold by Jonathan Edwyn, at the Sign of the Three Roses, in Ludgate Street. 1676. 4to.

4. A Sermon preached at Holyrood House, 30 Jan., 1681, before her highness the Lady Anne, on Acts vii. 60. Edinb. and London, 1682. 4to.

5. A Sermon Preached to the Gentlemen of Yorkshire, at Bow Church, in London, the 24th of June, 1684, Being the Day of their Yearly Feast. By Tho. Cartwright, D.D., Dean of Ripon, and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty. London: Printed for Tho. Flesher, at the Angel and Crown, in St. Paul's Churchyard. 1684. 4to.

6. A Sermon Preached upon the Anniversary Solemnity of the Happy Inauguration of our Dread Sovereign Lord King James II. In the Collegiate Church of Ripon, February the 6th, 1685, on 1 Kings viii. 66. By Thomas Cartwright, D.D., Dean of Ripon, Chaplain in Ordinary to His Majesty. London, Printed by J. Leake, and are to be Sold by Walter Davis, in Amen Corner. MDCLXXXVI. 4to. (Bodl., C. 17. 6. Linc.)

7. A sermon on 2 Chron. vii. 9, 10.

8. A speech spoken to the Society of Magdalen College, 16 Novem., 1687.

In addition to these are given in the Biblio. Brit., A sermon on the Danger of Riches, from Matt. xix. 24, 1662, 4to, and An Answer of a Minister of the Church of England to a seasonable and important question proposed to him by a loyal and religious member of the present House of Commons, viz.: What respect ought the True Sons of the Church of England, in point of conscience and Christian prudence, to bear to the Religion of that Church whereof the King is a member? London, 1687. 4to. Anon., but ascribed to him.

Canon Bridgeman, Rector of Wigan, says:¹ "I have also in my possession, in MS., 'A sermon preacht before his Majesty by Tho. Cartwright, D.D., one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary,' on 1 Cor. xvi. 14; and dedicated To the Right Honourable and truly Noble, Richard, Lord Vaughan, Earl of Carbery, Lord President of Wales, and one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Counsell." This MS. was bought at the sale of the late Mr. J. E. Bailey's books, at Manchester, in 1889. It was probably preached in 1685 or 1686.

¹ *History of the Church and Manor of Wigan*, vol. ii., p. 578.





THE EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS OF NORTH WALES.

BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A. (Scot.).

(Read April 1st, 1891.)

DIFFERENT branches of archæology have special attractions for different minds. Some persons prefer the study of the prehistoric period, in which all conclusions must be deduced from facts collected about the remains of man and his handiwork, without the help of written documents or tradition ; whilst others find more pleasure in the investigation of the later phases of human culture, with the powerful aid of history. To me the borderland between the historic and prehistoric periods in this country, when paganism was being supplanted by Christianity, has a greater fascination than any other. I have therefore chosen as the subject of my paper the Christian monuments of North Wales older than the Norman Conquest, in the hope that an examination of this very interesting class of antiquities may be the means of throwing some little light on the most obscure period of our national history.

Since any generalisations with regard to the remains in question would be impossible had it not been for the work of describing and illustrating the various examples already done in the past, it may be as well to commence by taking

a retrospective glance at the labours of those archæologists to whom our accumulated knowledge is due. -

Probably the earliest account of pre-Norman inscribed or sculptured stones is to be found in Camden's *Britannia*. One or two are mentioned in the original edition of *Camden*, and in Gibson's *Camden*, published in 1695, others are added, the descriptions having been furnished by Edward Lhwyd, keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, in Oxford. Gough's *Camden*, brought out in 1806, did not advance the study of the inscribed stones much beyond the point at which Edward Lhwyd had left it, nor was much done by anyone else until the Cambrian Archæological Association was founded in 1845. Since then every stone which is known has been described and illustrated in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, and also inspected by the members of the association during the annual meetings. Many of the papers in the earlier volumes are by the Rev. H. Longueville Jones, but by far the greater number are from the pen of Professor J. O. Westwood. The latter have been republished, with additions and corrections, in the *Lapidarium Walliæ*. Professor J. Rhys, who holds the chair of Celtic at Oxford, and is this year (1892) President of the Cambrian Archæological Association, has dealt with the philological aspect of the inscribed stones of Wales in his *Lectures on Welsh Philology*.

The present paper does not pretend to be anything more than a summary of the results arrived at by the above-mentioned authorities.

The pre-Norman Christian monuments of Wales may be divided into two periods as regards their probable age: (1) the Early Celtic Period, from the introduction of Christianity into Wales, *circa* A.D. 450, to the landing of St. Augustine, *circa* A.D. 600; and (2) the Hiberno-Saxon Period, from A.D. 600 to the Norman Conquest, A.D. 1066.

The monuments belonging to the Early Celtic Period consist of rude pillars or slabs of stone, not dressed into shape with a mason's tool, with inscriptions in debased Latin capitals, or in Oghams, and devoid of ornament of any kind. Those belonging to the Hiberno-Saxon Period consist of erect crosses, and pillars, or recumbent sepulchral stones, profusely ornamented with interlaced work, key patterns, or spirals, and sometimes inscribed in minuscule letters. We will now proceed to examine the monuments of these two periods in order.

MONUMENTS OF THE EARLY CELTIC PERIOD.

The first points to be considered are the number and geographical distribution of the stones with inscriptions in debased Latin capitals in the six counties of North Wales. These are shown on the following table:—

<i>Anglesey (6):</i>	<i>Denbighshire (3):</i>
Bodfeddan.	Gwytherin.
Llanbabo.	Pentre Voelas.
Llangefni.	Pool Park.
Llansadwrn.	
Penrhos Llugwy.	<i>Flintshire (1):</i>
Whaenwen House.	Caerwys.
<i>Caernarvonshire (13):</i>	<i>Merionethshire (5):</i>
Cefn Amwlch (2).	Caergai.
Gesail Gyfarch.	Llanaber.
Llandudno.	Llanvawr.
Llanelhaiarn.	Towyn.
Llanfaglan.	Trawsfynydd.
Llangian.	
Llannor (3).	<i>Montgomeryshire (2):</i>
Penmachno (3).	Garregllwyd.
	Llanerfyl.

It appears from the above that the total number of localities is twenty-five, and the total number of stones thirty. In most cases there is only one stone in each locality; but at Penmachno and at Llannor there are three, and at Cefn Amwlch there are two. In Caernarvonshire the stones are most numerous, and next to it in this respect comes Anglesey. If the localities are marked on the map, it will be noticed that the stones are found principally on the low-lying fertile land near the coast, or in the valleys of the rivers, and that in the very mountainous districts there are hardly any examples. This is a great contrast to the geographical distribution of prehistoric remains, of which almost exactly the opposite holds good. Considerations of this kind show how much is to be learnt from the geographical distribution of antiquities, and the importance of an archæological survey of Wales.

We will next investigate the circumstances under which the stones have been found, and their present positions.

The stones at the following places are now preserved within churches:—

Llangefni	- - - - -	Anglesey.
Llansadwrn	- - - - -	"
Llanelhaiarn	- - - - -	Caernarvonshire.
Llanfaglan	- - - - -	"
Penmachno	- - - - -	"
Llanaber	- - - - -	Merionethshire.
Llanvawr	- - - - -	"

In all these cases the stones were either found in the churchyards or in rebuilding the churches, except the one in Llanaber church, which was brought from the sea beach at Kielwart.

The stones at the following places are standing in churchyards, having been there from time immemorial:—

Penrhos Llugwy	- - - -	Anglesey.
Llangian	- - - - -	Caernarvonshire.
Llannor	- - - - -	"
Gwytherin	- - - - -	Denbighshire.
Towyn	- - - - -	Merionethshire.
Llanerfyl	- - - - -	Montgomeryshire.

The stones at the following places are in private grounds or houses:—

Cefn Amwlch	- - - - -	Caernarvonshire.
Lima House, Pentre Voelas	-	Denbighshire.
Pool Park	- - - - -	"
Downing	- - - - -	Flintshire.

The stones at the following places are standing in fields or by the roadside:—

Bodfeddan	- - - - -	Anglesey.
Llanbabo	- - - - -	"
Gesail Gyfarch	- - - - -	Caernarvonshire.
Llandudno	- - - - -	"
Pempris Farm, Llannor	- -	"
Trawsfynydd	- - - - -	Merionethshire.
Garregllwyd	- - - - -	Montgomeryshire.

The stones at Whaenwen House, Anglesey, and Caergai, Merionethshire, are lost.

The fact of more than half the total number of stones being found in association with churches indicates that the monuments are Christian, erected on the earliest ecclesiastical sites. Some of the stones now standing in the open fields may have been removed from the sites of ancient chapels, or may indicate the existence of ones which have disappeared. The two stones now erected on the lawn at Cefn Amwlch were discovered on the site of an old church on the estate of Gors.

In two cases inscribed stones have been found in North Wales associated with sepulchral remains.

On the farm of Pempris, in the parish of Llannor, in Caernarvonshire, two very remarkable inscribed hexagonal pillars were discovered, forming the sides of a grave six feet two inches long containing a skeleton. In making the Holyhead railway between Lima and Cernioge, in Denbighshire, the "Brohomagli" inscribed stone, now at Lima House, was found used as the covering stone of one of forty graves, cased with rough stones, each about six feet long, lying within an area of twenty yards by ten.

Ogham inscribed stones have been found in many instances in the west of Ireland, in ancient burial grounds called "killeens," which are now only used for the interment of suicides and unbaptised infants.¹ Two Ogham inscribed stones were dug up at the Chronk, near Port St. Mary,² in the Isle of Man, whilst the railway from Douglas to Port Erin was being made. One formed the side stone of a grave made of slabs, and the other was in a grave of a similar kind. The inscribed boulder called the "Cat Stane," at Kirkliston, near Edinburgh, stands in the middle of what was an ancient cemetery containing cist graves, similar to those already described.³ The bones in the cists were not cremated, and everything points to their being early Christian rather than pagan. Some Saxon coins were dug up with the Ogham inscribed stone at Arbory, but with this exception no objects have been discovered in association with these ancient burial grounds which will enable us to fix their age.

¹ See Brash's *Ogam Inscribed Monuments of the Gaedhil*, and Sir S. Ferguson's *Ogham Inscriptions*.

² *Arch. Camb.* Fifth series. Vol. viii., p. 39.

³ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.* Vol. vi., p. 184; and Dr. J. Anderson's *Scotland in Early Christian Times*. Second series. p. 249.

We now come to the stones themselves, their material, shape, and dimensions; and the lettering, language, formulæ, and names of the inscriptions.

The material chosen was the most easily obtainable and hardest to be got in the district—generally volcanic rock, or slate, as nearly rectangular as possible, and with a smooth surface on which to cut the inscription. The most common type is a slab from two to five feet long, by from one foot to one foot six inches wide, by from six to nine inches thick. The hexagonal pillars at Llannor are quite exceptional. It is impossible to tell by the shape of the stones whether they were intended to be placed erect above the grave of the deceased or in a recumbent position, and probably very few are still *in situ*. The stones appear to have been used in their natural state, and not to have been dressed into any particular form. The inscriptions are incised, and read usually in the direction of the longest dimension of the stone. The inscriptions are not placed within a panel, as in Roman times, except in one instance, at Llanfaglan, in Caernarvonshire.

There is only one Ogham inscription at present known in North Wales, viz., at Pool Park, in Denbighshire, which is of the biliteral and bilingual kind. That is to say, there are two inscriptions of identical meaning on the same stone; one in the Latin language in debased Roman capitals, and the other in the ancient Celtic language in Oghams. The two epitaphs on the Pool Park stone read as follows :—

SVMILINI TOVISACI (in capitals).

SVBELINO TOVISACI (in Oghams).

All the other inscriptions of the early Celtic period in North Wales are in debased Roman capitals, *i.e.*, in letters copied from Roman capitals, but formed irregularly as regards the angles made by the strokes and shape and size

of the letters generally. There is also no attempt at improving the appearance of the letters by varying the thickness of the strokes, or by terminating them in an ornamental fashion, except in the case of the two inscriptions at Cefn Amwlch, in Caernarvonshire, which are quite different from the rest, and not unlike the lettering of the stone at Whithorn, in Wigtownshire.

The "ligature," or joining two or more letters into one, is a peculiarity common to the pagan inscriptions of Roman times and the early Celtic Christian inscriptions. The combination of the two first letters of the word FILIVS or FILIA, thus **F** is of common occurrence, as at Gesail Gyfarch and at Llangian, both in Caernarvonshire, and Llanerfyl, in Montgomeryshire. Other instances of the ligature will be noticed on stones at the following places:—Llansadwrn, Anglesey; Cefn Amwlch, Caernarvonshire; Gesail Gyfarch, Caernarvonshire; Penmachno, Caernarvonshire; Gwytherin, Denbighshire; Lima House, Denbighshire; Llannor, Merionethshire; Trawsfynydd, Merionethshire.

The language of all the inscriptions in debased Roman capitals is Latin.

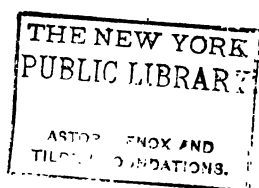
All the inscriptions are sepulchral, the usual formula being A. the son of B. lies here. The different variations are shown on the table which follows:—

Name only	- - - -	Garregllwyd, Montgomeryshire.
		Llanaber, Merionethshire.
		Llanfaglan, Caernarvonshire.
		Llannor, "
		Pool Park, Denbighshire.
		Llanrawr, Merionethshire.
Hic jacit	- - - -	Whaenwen House, Anglesey.
		Bodfeddan, "

Hic jacit	- - - - -	Llanbabo,	Anglesey.
		Penrhos, Llugwy,	"
		Cefn Amwlch,	Caernarvonshire.
		" "	"
		Llannor,	"
		Llannor, Penmachno,	"
Hic jacet	- - - - -	Llanelhaiarn,	"
Ic jacit	- - - - -	Penmachno,	"
		Whaenwen House,	Anglesey.
Jacit	- - - - -	Llangefni,	"
		Gesail Gyfarch,	Caernarvonshire.
		Llangian,	"
Jam ic jacit	- - - - -	Lima House,	Pentre Voelas,
		Denbighshire.	
Hic jacit in pace	- - -	Llansadwrn,	Anglesey.
Hic in tumulo jacit in			
pace	- - - - -	Lanerfyl,	Montgomeryshire.
Hic in tumulo jacit	- -	Trawsfynydd,	Merionethshire.
Hic jacit in hoc congeries			
lapidum	- - - - -	Penmachno,	Anglesey.

These epitaphs, it will be noticed, differ from those of the Roman pagan period in the absence of the letters D.M. (Diis Manibus). The belief in prayers for the dead, as indicated by such formulæ as "Ōr do," or "pro anima," of the Hiberno-Saxon period, had not yet come into existence. The only epitaphs which imply the Christian belief in a future state of peaceful happiness are those at Llansadwrn, in Anglesey, and at Lanerfyl, in Merionethshire, where the word "pace" appears.

A very small proportion of the names on these stones are those of females. The meaning of most of the names is explained in the appendix to Professor Rhys' *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, and an analysis of the terminations,





INSCRIBED STONE AT PENRHOS LLUGWY, ANGLESEY.



INSCRIBED STONE AT PENTRE VOELAS, DENBIGHSHIRE.

on these stones

&c., will be found in the introduction to Æ. Hübner's *Inscriptiones Britannicæ Christianæ*.

The following names appear to be of Latin origin :—

Cœlextis	- - - - -	Llanaber.
Cupetianus	- - - - -	Caergai.
Eternus	- - - - -	Llannor, No. 1.
Figulinus	- - - - -	Llannor, No. 3.
Martini	- - - - -	Llangian.
Medici	- - - - -	Llangian.
Nobilis	- - - - -	Caerwys.
Paterninus	- - - - -	Llanerfyl.
Salvianus	- - - - -	Caergai.
Saturninus	- - - - -	Llansadwrn.

The rest are probably Celtic, and, like most Aryan names, originally compounded of two single words, as in the Greek *θεόδωπος*, from *θεός*, god, and *δῶρον*, gift, in some cases shortened by the omission of one of the constituent parts, the remaining one being used either with or without a special termination.¹

The name "Maccudecceti," which occurs at Penrhos and Llugwy, is the one which occurs with greater frequency than any other on early Christian inscribed stones in Great Britain, although the spelling is slightly varied in the different cases. Besides the example at Penrhos Llugwy, in Anglesey, there is another at Tavistock (formerly at Buckland Monachorum), in Devonshire, and five more in Ireland.²

The fact that the name is found so often in Ireland has been an argument for the suggestion that the Welsh name is of Irish origin, a contention which has been

¹ Professor Rhys' *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, p. 379.

² See R. Brash's *Ogam Inscribed Monuments of the Gaedhil*, pp. 127, 181, 203, 285, 316.

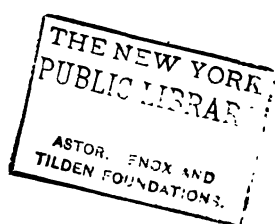
pretty effectually disposed of by Professor Rhys. It is certainly not the case with the Penmachno inscription, where the deceased is described as a Vendotian citizen. The meaning of the "Maccu" in "Maccudecceti," and its relation to "Mucoi" and "Maqui," are explained in the appendix to Professor Rhys' *Lectures*,¹ already referred to. "Maqui" is the ancient form of "Mac" in Scotch and "Map" in Welsh. That it is equivalent to "son of" is shown by the bilingual inscription at St. Dogmaels, in Pembrokeshire, and others, where it is given in the Latin version as "Filius." In the bilingual inscription at Cilgerran, in Pembrokeshire, the Latin name "Macutreni" is translated in the Oghams as "Maquitreni," showing that, "in any case, the distinction between 'Maccu' and 'Maqui' cannot have been so considerable that they could not, under certain circumstances, both be applied to the same person."² The combination "Maqui Mucoi" will be found on the Bridell Ogham stone, in Pembrokeshire, and on several others in Ireland,³ from which it is evident that "Mucoi" is the genitive of "Maccu." Professor Rhys has come to the conclusion that "Maccu" means "offspring in the course of being raised," or a child, the word having come down bodily into modern Welsh, as "macwy," for example, where the three children in the fiery furnace are called "tri macuy."

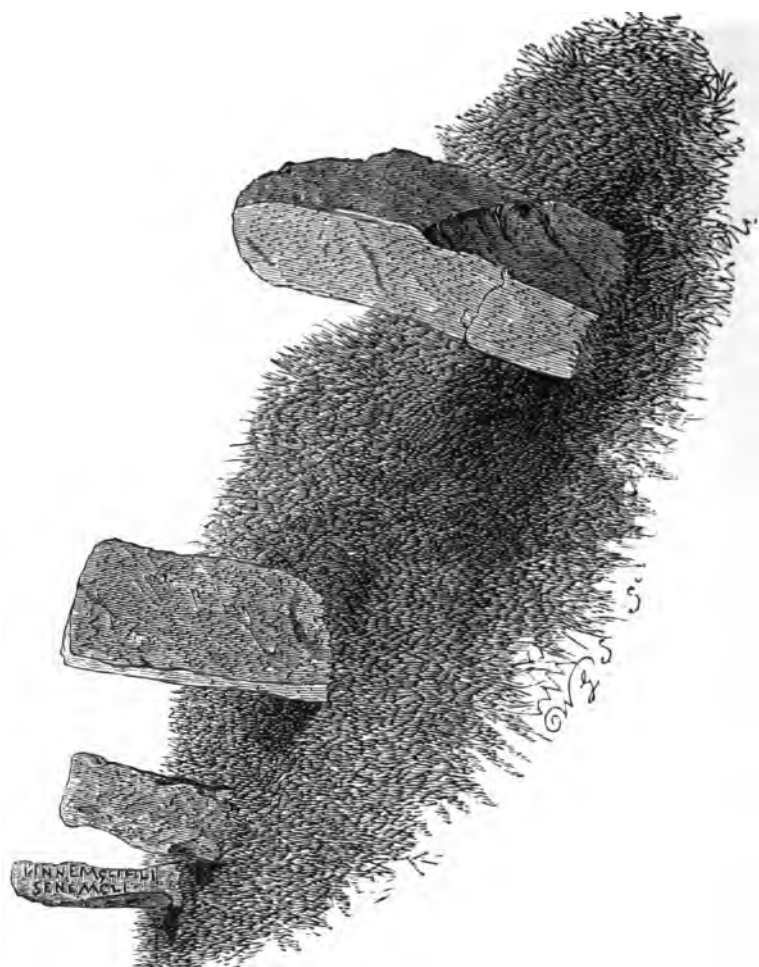
With regard to the terminations of the names in the inscriptions of North Wales, "agli" is the most common, as in "Vinnemagli" and "Senemagli," at Gwytherin, and in "Brohomagli" at Pentre Voelas, both in Denbighshire. It will be noticed elsewhere in "Senomagli," at Llanfihangel or Arth, in Caermarthenshire; in "Vendumaglus,"

¹ *Lectures on Welsh Philology*, p. 160.

² Professor Rhys' *Lectures*, p. 417.

³ Sir S. Ferguson's *Ogham Inscriptions*. Nos. 29, 39, 125, 140, 178.





INSCRIBED STONE AT GWYTHERIN, DENBIGHSHIRE

at Llaniltern, Glamorganshire; and in "Brigowaglos," at Chesterholm, Northumberland.¹

There are many variations in the inscriptions, both as regards the cases of the names and their order. According to the ancient Roman custom, the names of the deceased and his father, and also the word *filius*, should all be in the genitive, as at Gwytherin, in Denbighshire.²

VINNEMAGLI FILI SENEMAGLI.

Sometimes the genitive case is wrongly formed from a nominative ending in "is," as at Llannor, in Caernarvonshire.

IOVENALI FILI ETERNI.

Examples occur, but not in North Wales, where the name of the deceased is in the genitive and "*filius*" in the nominative, and also where both are in the nominative. In the two following from Llangefni, in Anglesey, and Llanerfyl, in Montgomeryshire, it is doubtful whether the name of the woman is in the nominative or the genitive:

ORVVITE MVLIER SECVNDI.

RESTACE FILIA PAERNINI.

The order of the words is also occasionally reversed, as at Llanfaglan, in Caernarvonshire:

FILI LOVERNII ANATEMORI.

In the inscription at Pool Park, in Denbighshire, the names of the deceased and his father are both in the genitive, and the word "*filius*" is omitted altogether, thus:

SVMILINI TOVISACI.

At Penrhos Llugwy, the name of the deceased is in the nominative:

MACCŪ DECCETI.

A table in Hübner's *Inscriptiones Britanniae Christianae*

¹ See Professor Westwood's *Lapidarium Wallie and Archaeologia Æliana*. New series. Vol. xiii., p. 367.

² Also at Llannor, in Caernarvonshire.

(p. 97) shows the errors in spelling and grammar in the inscriptions of North Wales.

There is only one instance where a distinctly Christian symbol accompanies any of the inscriptions in debased Roman capitals in North Wales, namely, on the "Carasius" stone at Penmachno, in Caernarvonshire, where the Chi-Rho monogram of Christ is cut at the top. It is of the form in which the Chi is represented by a horizontal stroke cutting the vertical part of the Rho P T . The only other examples of the Chi-Rho monogram in Great Britain are at St. Just, Southill, and St. Helen's Chapel, in Cornwall, and Kirk-madrine and Whithorn, in Wigtownshire.

The use of the monogram in Gaul is shown by dated inscriptions to extend from A.D. 377 to 493; and in this country it may possibly not have been superseded by the cross until the middle of the sixth century.¹

Some doubt exists with regard to the inscription on the stone at Trawsfynydd, in Merionethshire, as to whether it should be read "Porius hic in tumultu jacit, homo $\overline{\text{XPI}}$ anus fuit;" or whether the latter part should read "homo planus fuit."² The word "Christianus" is made out on the supposition that the first letter is the Chi-Rho monogram. "Planus" seems to be an unlikely epithet to be placed on a tomb, so we prefer the first reading.

MONUMENTS OF THE HIBERNO-SAXON PERIOD.

The Christian monuments of the Hiberno-Saxon period are of three kinds: (1) stones with inscriptions in minuscules, but without ornament; (2) stones with Celtic ornament and minuscule inscriptions; and (3) stones with

¹ See J. R. Allen's *Early Christian Symbolism in Great Britain*, p. 86.

² See *Arch. Camb.* Fifth series. Vol. ii., p. 143.



INSCRIBED STONE AT PENMACHNO, CAERNARVONSHIRE.

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS

Celtic ornament only. The inscribed stones of this period in North Wales differ from those previously described in being much fewer in number and in having longer inscriptions, not easily to be classified, as no two are alike.

Stones with minuscule inscriptions, but without ornament, exist at the following places :—

Anglesey :

Brondeg (now in Llangaffo Church).
Llangadwaladr.

Caernarvonshire :

Bardsey Island.

Merionethshire :

Llanelltyd.
Towyn.

There is only one stone in North Wales both ornamented and inscribed, namely, Eliseg's pillar at Valle Crucis, in Denbighshire. We will take the inscriptions first, and the ornament afterwards. All the inscriptions are in Latin, except the one at Towyn, which is in Welsh.

The inscription on the Brondeg stone reads :

“ . . . filius cuuri cini erexit hunc lapidem.”

The formula here used may be compared with those at Llanhamllech, in Brecknockshire, “ surexit hunc lapidem,” and on Eliseg's pillar “ edificavit hunc lapidem.” The minuscule letters are mixed with capitals. The M resembles that on the cross of Samson and Ebisar at Llantwit Major, in Glamorganshire.

The inscription at Llangadwaladr runs :

“ Catamanus rex sapientissimus opinatissimus
omnium regum.”

It is particularly interesting, as mentioning Catman, or Cadfan, “ whom Welsh tradition mentions as the father of Cadwallon and the grandfather of Cadwaladr, who is usually called the last king of the Britons ; Cadwallon died, according to the *Annales Cambriae*, in the year 631,

and the year 616 has been given by some Welsh writers as the date of Cadfan's death."¹ The church where this inscription exists is dedicated to Cadwaladr (Llangadwaladr).

The inscription on Bardsey Island is fragmentary and of no special interest.

The stone at Llanelltyd was formerly used as a washing stone at a cottage near the church, in the porch of which it is now placed. It is inscribed :

"Vestigiū Reuhic tenetur in capite lapidis et ipsemet antequam peregre profectus est."

The letter g formed like an S is a curious feature in the lettering.

The so-called stone of St. Cadfan in Towyn churchyard is a square pillar, seven feet high and ten inches wide, inscribed on all four sides in the ancient Welsh language. The correct meaning of the whole is still a puzzle to antiquaries, but the names Cingen and Adtgan can be made out, and Professor Rhys thinks also Marciau. One part of the inscription is "tricet anit anam" (let him remain without blemish).

Eliseg's Pillar belongs to a class of monument of which there are other examples in Cheshire, Derbyshire, Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, and Cumberland. It is cylindrical at the bottom, and square in section at the top, there being semi-circular ends to the square sides, where they die away into the round.

The inscription, according to the reading by Edward Lhwyd, given in Gough's *Camden* (vol. iii., p. 214), consisted of thirty-one lines of Latin. Professor Rhys, who has examined the stone, says that this reading is not, as far as he is able to test it, to be depended upon as accurate. All

¹ Professor Rhys' *Lectures*, p. 169.

that now remains seems to be the name "Cattell." Eliseg's pillar is a melancholy example of a valuable historical monument being allowed to perish by exposure to the atmosphere. Had a cast been made a hundred years ago, some of the information thus lost might have been preserved.

The stones with Hiberno-Saxon ornament in North Wales consist almost exclusively of crosses, or portions of crosses, and are to be found at the following places:—

Anglesey:

Llangaffo.

Penmon (3).

Denbighshire:

Efenechtyd.

Llanrhaiadr.

Valle Crucis.

Flintshire:

Dyserth (3).

Maen Achwynfan.

Merionethshire:

Corwen (3).

Montgomeryshire:

Llandrinio.

Meifod.

The shape of Eliseg's Pillar, at Valle Crucis, has been already described. The monument at Corwen is somewhat of the same type, but with a square shaft, instead of a round one, at the bottom. There are two complete crosses at Dyserth, one at Penmon, and one called the Maen Achwynfan.¹ They all have round "wheel" heads, except one of the Dyserth crosses, which has an octagonal head. The head of the Penmon cross and of the other Dyserth cross has projections, similar to those on some of the Cornish crosses. The Penmon cross has an ornamented base. There is a font in Penmon Church, which may have been the base belonging to another shaft still

¹ The old spelling was Maen Achwyfan, and it has been suggested by the Rev. Elias Owen, in his *Old Stone Crosses of the Vale of Clwyd*, that there is some connection between the name of the cross and the name of St. Wynan, the patron saint of the neighbouring church of Dyserth.


remaining there, and there is a cross base also at Dyserth. The monuments at Meifod and at Llanrhaiadr are cross slabs, and the one at Efenechtyd perhaps a recumbent stone.

The ornamental sculpture on the stones consists of interlaced work, key patterns, and figures of men and beasts. The divergent spiral is entirely absent.

The interlaced work is very poor, chiefly badly designed plaitwork, looped bands, chains of rings, and different forms of rings combined. The ring pattern on the front of the Penmon cross is to be noticed from its similarity to the ornament on the Manx crosses. On one of the broad faces of the Maen Achwynfan there is a long panel of plaitwork, the bands of which are very much curved. The irregularity in this case is probably not due to bad workmanship, but to a desire to improve the appearance of the long straight lines, by giving them a curve.

The key patterns are superior in design to the interlaced work. There is a good example of a square fret of the Greek type on the shaft at Penmon.

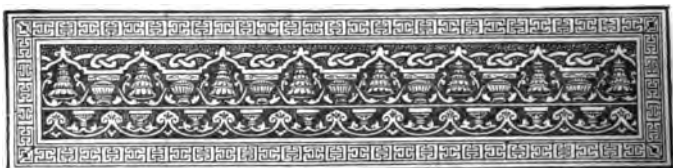
This key pattern occurs on the narrow edges of the Maen Achwynfan, the Penmon cross, and a shaft in the Grosvenor Museum, at Chester; thus showing that there is sufficient in common between the design of all three to suggest the idea that they were produced by the same school of early Christian sculpture, either at Chester or perhaps some monastery on the coast of North Wales. The whole of one of the sides of the font at Penmon is covered with this key pattern, reduplicated two and a half times.

The Greek fret on the shaft at Penmon is merely a development of the double T border, formed by adding lines at right angles to the ends of the top bar of the T, thus, 

Amongst the figure subjects are the crucified Saviour, at Meifod ; Christ seized by the Jews (as in the Book of Kells and on some of the Irish crosses), at Penmon ; St. Michael treading on the Dragon (?), on the Maen Achwynfan ; a nude figure and reptile, at Dyserth ; a man underneath the belly of a beast, on the Maen Achwynfan ; and a man on horseback, at Penmon.

NOTE.—The illustrations to this paper have been kindly lent by the Cambrian Archæological Association.





THE FLINTSHIRE MILITIA,
WITH A
SHORT BIOGRAPHY OF SIR ROGER MOSTYN,
KNIGHT AND BARONET, ITS FIRST COLONEL.

BY HENRY TAYLOR, ESQ., F.S.A.,
TOWN CLERK OF FLINT, AND DEPUTY CONSTABLE OF FLINT CASTLE.

(Read 23rd February, 1891.)

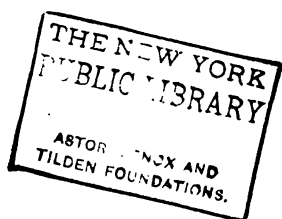
THROUGH the kindness of Lord Mostyn, I exhibit this evening a number of commissions to his lordship's ancestor, Colonel Sir Roger Mostyn, Knight and Baronet (the well-known Royalist commander) to the colonelcy of the Flintshire Militia in the reign of King Charles II., and to the captaincy of the colonel's own volunteer company in the same regiment.

Soon after the restoration of King Charles II., when military tenures were abolished, it was thought proper to ascertain the power of the militia, to recognise the sole right of the crown to govern and command them, and to put the whole into a more regular method of military subordination. The statute 13 Charles II., cap. 6, enacted that the supreme command of all the militia in the realm "is and ever was the undoubted right of the sovereign." The order in which the militia now stands by law is principally built upon this statute and the 14th Charles II., cap. 3, and 15 Charles II., cap. 4. It is true that these



COLONEL SIR ROGER MOSTYN, OF MOSTYN, CO. FLINT,
ROYALIST GOVERNOR OF FLINT CASTLE, 1643.

DIED OCT., 1690.



Acts have been repealed; but, by subsequent militia laws, many of their provisions are re-enacted, with the addition of new regulations.

The first of these commissions is dated soon after the first of these statutes was passed, so that I think we may take it that it was the first commission granted to the Flintshire Militia. Commissions were also issued to lieutenants of counties (who were representatives of the crown), empowering them to commission officers to the militia, and thus it will be found that none of these documents are signed or sealed by the sovereign in person, but by his representative, to whom the military superintendence of the county was for the time being committed. The following is the first:—

By Sir Richard Vaughan Knt of the hon'ble Order of ye Bath Lord Vaughan of Emblin and Molingar Earle of Carbery Lord President of Wales & ye Marches Lord Lieutenant of Wales and one of his Ma'ties most hon'ble Privy Councill.

To Sr Roger Mostyn Knt & Bart Greetinge.

By virtue of ye power & authority unto me given by his Ma'ties Comission bearing date ye One & twentieth day of December last past whereby his Ma'tie hath nominated & appointed me to be his Ma'ties Lieutenant of Wales within his Countyes of Anglesey Brecknock, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Carnarvon, Denbigh, flint, Glamorgan, Merioneth, Montgomery. Pembroke and Radnor his Towns of Carmarthen & Havorfordwest & Countyes of ye same, I doe constitute & appoint you ye sayd Sr Roger Mostyn. And you are hereby constituted & appointed Captayne of a ffoot company consisting of one hundred Volunteers in ye Regiment whereof yr selfe is Collonell wch sayd Company is to be raysed by you within ye County of flint in North Wales willingly & hereby requiring all Inferior Officers & Souldiers of ye said ffoot company respectively to obey you as their Captayne, according to this yr comission, and you yr selfe also are to

observe & follow all such Orders and directions as you shall from tyme to tyme receive from myself or in my absence from any two or more of my Deputy Leutenants, and in all things else you are to governe and behave yr selfe as unto yr Office & duty of a Captayne of a ffoot Company. Given under my hand and seale at London this seventeenth day of October In ye thirteenth year of his Ma'ties Reigne, and in ye yeare of our Lord God 1661.

CARBERY.

Endorsed.

My comission for Capt. of
Volunteers, 1661.

There is a similar commission dated 7th September, 15 Charles II., A.D. 1663; and another, of the same date, appointing Sir Roger colonel of the Flintshire Militia Regiment.

In a later commission to Sir Roger to the captaincy of this company, dated 8th December, 1681, the latter is described as "consisting of volunteer collyers and others," and nearly all these commissions are endorsed in the handwriting of the worthy baronet himself, as captain, lieutenant, or ensign, as the case may be, "of my Company of Volunteers."

There is also a commission dated on the 5th February (old style) [1661-2], by Lord Carbery, in similar terms to the first mentioned one appointing an "Ensigne of a ffoot company of ye Trayned bands under ye command of Major Thomas Vaughan" [who Lord Mostyn thinks was a member of the Cors-y-gedol or Nannau families] "in ye Regiment whereof Sr Roger Mostyn Knt. and Bart. is Collonell, wch sayd company is rayzed or to be rayzed in ye Hundred of Coleshill in ye County of fflint in North Wales." The name, however, of the ensign is left blank, thus:—"To — Greetinge."

On the 19th March, 1672, the first Duke of Beaufort, then Marquis of Worcester, was appointed Lord President of Wales and the Marches, and shortly afterwards he

issued a fresh commission to Sir Roger, of which the following is a copy:—

Henry Somersett, Lord Herbert, Baron of Chepstow, Raglan and Gower, Earl and Marquess of Worcester, Lord President & Lord Lieutenant of Wales & the Marches, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Gloucester, Hereford & Monmouth & of the Citty & County of Bristoll, Knight of the most noble Order of the Garter and one of his Ma'ties most hon'ble Privy Councill.

To Sr. Roger Mostyn Knight & Baronett.

Whereas the Kings most Excellent Ma'ty according to an Act of Parliament, Intituled an Act for ordering the Forces in the Severall Countyes of this Kingdome hath by Commission under the great Seal of England nominated & appoynted Mee the sayd Marquesse of Worcester liis Lieutenant for & in the twelve Counties of South Wales & North Wales, and for and in the Cittyes, Burroughs, Liberties, Corporated and privileged places and other places whatsoever within the sayd Twelve Counties or the limits or precincts thereof and whereas by the sayd Act of Parliament the respective Lieutenants of Counties, Cittyes & places so nominated by his Ma'ty have Power and Authority (amongst other things) from time to time to constitute Officers and give Comissions to such persons as they shall think fitt to bee Collonells, Majors, Captains, & other Comission Officers of Regiments Troops & Companies as in and by the sayd Act of Parliament is enacted & declared. In pursuance of the Power and Authority given to Mee the sayd Marquesse of Worcester by Force & Virtue of the Act & Comission aforesayd I do hereby Constitute & Appoynt you the sayd Sir Roger Mostyn Collonell of the Regiment of Foot of the Militia raised for his Majesties Service within ye County of Flint and likewise Captain of a Company of Foot in the sayd Regiment raised within the Hundred of . . . You are therefore to take into your Charge & Care the sayd Regiment as Collonell, & the sayd Company as Captain thereof & duly to exercise the Officers & Souldiers of the same in armes; and also to use your best

care & endeavour to keep them in good Order & Discipline, commanding them to observe you as their Collonell & Captain respectively. And you are from time to time to observe & follow such directions & Orders as you shall receive from his Ma'ty myself or the Deputy Lieutenants of the sayd County or any two or more of them: and to perform all things requisite in pursuance of the Trust hereby reposed in you & of y'r Duty to his Ma'ty. Given under my hand & Seal the Tenth day of Aprill in the six & twentieth year of the Reign of our Sovereigne Lord Charles the second by the grace of God, of England, Scotland, France & Ireland King Defender of the Faith &c. Anno Domini 1674.

Endorsed.

1674.

WORCESTER.

Sir Roger Mostyn Coll & Captain (Flint)

It will be noticed that the commissions to the volunteer company direct the officers to observe the orders of "His Majesty, myself, or two or more of the Deputy Lieutenants of the sayd county." The following is one of these orders, signed by Richard Parry, Esq., and Thomas Griffiths, Esq., of Rhual, near Mold, two deputy lieutenants of Flintshire at that time:—

To S^r Roger Mostyn Cap^t of a Volunteer Company in the hundred of Coleshillt att Mostyn.

fflint Com/

Wee the Deputy Lieutenants whose names are hereunto subscribed doe order yoⁿ to exercise yo^r said Company weekly untill the Two and Twentieth day of August next insuing, and upon that day to March to Llynnhŕ, and there to receive our Lord Lieutenants further Comānds Given under our Hands the xxjth day of July in y^e xxxvth yeare of King Charles the seconds Reign over England &c. Anno Dom 1683.

(Signed) RICH PARRY.

(Signed) THOMAS GRIFFITHS.

Endorsed. Cosen Griffiths & Cosen Parrys orders about my Volunteers Company 16th July 1683.

It will be interesting to those who are shareholders

in the Halkyn Lead Mines to know that these militia volunteers were drilled on Rhosesmor mountain, under which their lead is chiefly obtained. I, therefore, here give another of these orders, signed by Mutton Davies, of Gwysaney, Esq. (then late Knight of the Shire), and Richard Parry, Esq., two deputy lieutenants of Flintshire at the date of the order:—

fflint com

To Sr Roger Mostyn Captain of a Volunteer Company in the hundred of Coleshill.

Wee the Deputy Lieutenants whose names are subscribed doe Order you to exercise yor said Company weekly untill the Three and Twentieth day of July next insuing and upon that day to march to Rhosesmore * * * and there to receive our Lord Lieutenants further Com'ands Given under our hands the Eight & Twentieth day of June in the xxxvi yeare of King Charles the seconds Reigne over England &c. Annoq Dom 1684.

(Signed) MUTTON DAVIES.

(Signed) RICH PARRY.

Endorsed. Cosen Davies & Cosen Parry Orders about my Volunteers Company July 1684.

The Marquis of Worcester was created Duke of Beaufort on the 2nd December, 1682. In 1684 he made his "progress" or visitation through the principality as Lord President of Wales. Among his suite was one Thomas Dineley, who chronicled all the events that occurred during the progress, and made sketches of the interesting houses and other objects he saw. In 1864 this MS. was edited, and one hundred copies printed privately for his grace the present Duke of Beaufort, who kindly presented me with one of them. The MS. has since been reproduced by photo-lithography by the late Mr. Blades, and these photo-lithographic copies, being *fac-similes* of the original, have all the drawings in it, which the printed ones have not.

In the course of his progress his grace the president visited Flintshire, inspected the Militia Foot and County Troop, and stayed at Mostyn Hall, as will be seen from the following remarks of Mr. Dineley :—

Wednesday, July 23.—About noon, at the Confines of this County [in the neighbourhood of Wrexham] ye DENBIGH-SHIRE TROOP was relieved by that of FLINTSHIRE, which conducted his Grace ye Duke of *Beaufort*, to * * * , where the *Militia Foot* were drawn up in a body.

The FLINTSHIRE TROOP was led by Sir John Hanmere Bart., an excellent *Horse Officer*, whose equipage, sumptures, led horses caparazon'd &c., were very noble, and altogether like a souldier, being so mounted himself as Virgill describes ye choice of (one) well bred.

Here he gives a long extract from the third book of the *Georgics* of Virgil.

The front of the noble FLINTSHIRE MILITIA TROOP, when it was in a convenient post drawn up in his Grace the Duke of BEAUFORT'S view [this was three days after they were directed by the Deputy Lieutenant's orders to be at Rhosesmor] was made up of several persons of quality, as well *Cambro-British* as other . . . Sir John Talbot of Iselworth, in the County of Middlesex, Knt.

The Militia of Flintshire consisted of five Companies of Foot.

Sir Roger Mostyn's Company being all cloth'd with red, lined with red, broad belts, and white saishes, red stockins and new hatts, edg'd and turn'd up on ye side with buttons, at his own proper charge, being supernumerary to those of the common charge of ye Countie viz his own servants, miners for lead, coal &c who deliver in their arms and liveries into *Mostyn House* and are paid their wages for their service by him.

This great subject Sir Roger was also complimented in the front of his stand of pikes by Gentlemen of the first quality, not onely of this and the neighbouring Counties of *Wales*,

but several English which accompanied his Grace viz Sir John Talbot Knt — Barlow Esq — Beckford Esq.

These ye old Colonell Sir Roger exercised in various figures before his *Grace*, which they perform'd with great exactitude, and their volleys and fireings were second to none of the former; after which his Grace extreamely well satisfied, being attended by most of the gentry of this and the adjacent Counties, and ye FLINTSHIRE TROOP, passed through the Town of Holy-well, making a small halt, to view ye famous WELL OF ST. WINIFRED, taste of that admirable cleer fountain, see the penitentiars douch themselves, and receive some of the Moss, which they say by keeping becomes more and more fragrant. The Cavalcade being numerous and thirsty, ye water inviting, and the people unprovided with glasses for ye haste, some lay down and drank, as the Poet hath it under the title *Alios alia delectant*.

Here he quotes a long extract from one of the odes of Horace.

Wednesday, July 23rd in the evening Sir Roger Mostyn brought his Grace ye Duke of *Beaufort*, the Earle of *Worcester*, the Lord *Bulkeley*, Sir *John Talbot*, and all the gentry of *Flintshire* and ye adjacent counties with his Grace's officers and attendants, to his house at *Mostyn*, where a very great and noble entertainment was provided, each course appearing as though it were the last.

The next day being Thursday, July 24th '84 His Grace the Duke of *Beaufort* rested and spent in viewing the lands and various works and machines of the *Lead* and *Cole-mines* belonging to Sir *Roger Mostyn* &c. &c. The said *July 24th*, afternoon His Grace the Duke of *Beaufort*, ye Earle of *Worcester*, Lord *Bulkeley*, Sir *John Talbot*, and other of his Grace's company, besides the Deputy-Lieutenants and Militia officers of this County were led by Sir Roger Mostyn into his Gardens, at ye corner of which upon a mount, was placed a *brass piece* of ORDNANCE, directed towards ye sea, where his Grace &c were entertained with choice Fruit and Wines, both he and all his company drinking his *Majesties* and His Royal Highness' Healths; after which respectively his Grace ye E.

of Worcester, and all the Gentlemen of the first quality here, gave fire to this piece, even to the last Cartaridge of the noble Baronet's amunition.

Belonging to Mostyn House are a fair garden, good walks, and excellent wall'd fruit, not a little rare, so neer ye Salt Water.

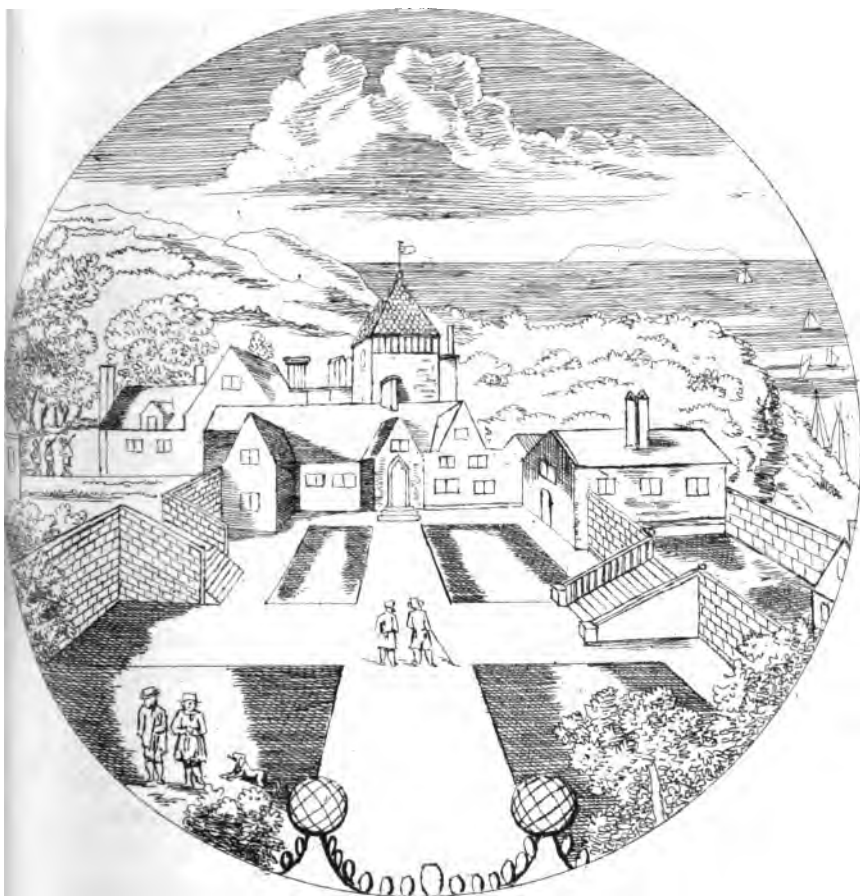
The annexed plate is a copy of a drawing of Mostyn House made by Dineley at the time in his MS., and which appears in Pennant's *Whiteford and Holywell*.

Friday July 25. His Grace the Duke of Beaufort (accompanied with the Earl of Worcester, the Lord Bulkeley, Sir John Talbot and several of the most eminent neighbouring Gentry) parted from Mostyn, extreamly well satisfied with the condition in which he found the *Militia of Flintshire*, and with his entertainment; and taking the benefit of a low tyde he progressed a great part of the way upon the sands, *Sir Roger Mostyn's* Coach with 6 Horses also attending ye company towards the foot of *Pen-men-maure* Mountain, a dangerous precipice to ride in; — at night his Grace and Company arrived at CONWAY.

The arms of the volunteer company are now hanging up on the walls of the beautiful old hall at Mostyn Hall, which is so well cared for by its owner, Lord Mostyn.

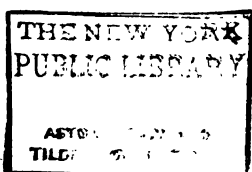
With regard to the very full description of the uniform of the regiment given by Dineley, it may be stated that, for many years prior to its disbandment, it was of dark green, with scarlet facings, similar to that worn by the 60th Rifles.

It will be observed also that Dineley speaks of Sir Roger Mostyn as "the old colonel." At that time he would be about sixty years of age, but having gone through many hardships in consequence of his loyalty to his king, he perhaps looked older than he really was. He was one of Flintshire's bravest sons. On the unfortunate rupture between King Charles I. and his Parliament, Flintshire at



MOSTYN HOUSE AS IN 1684,

FROM A CONTEMPORANEOUS DRAWING BY THOMAS DINELEY.



once took an active part on the Royalist side, and Sir Roger Mostyn, then scarcely of age, was one of the first to take up arms for the king. Whitelock, the historian, says of him:—

This Colonel Mostyn is my sister's son, a gentleman of good parts and mettle; of a very ancient family, large possessions, and great interest in that country; so that in twelve hours he raised fifteen hundred men for the king, and was well beloved there, living very nobly.

Sir Roger was the eldest son of Sir Thomas Mostyn, Knt., of Kilken, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Chief Justice Sir John Whitelock, Knt. Sir Thomas predeceased his father, and on the death of the latter, in 1642, Sir Roger succeeded to the family estates at Mostyn and elsewhere.

Sir Roger captured Hawarden Castle, which was held by the Parliament, and afterwards marched with his regiment to the relief of Chester. Having been appointed by the king governor of Flint Castle, he repaired it and put it in a defensible state at his own cost, and garrisoned it with a large force. In 1643 the castle was besieged by the Parliamentary generals, Sir William Brereton and Sir Thomas Middleton, but Sir Roger Mostyn gallantly held it until provisions, even to horseflesh, failed him, when he surrendered it upon honourable terms; but (according to his grandson's MS. at Mostyn) not until he had "ye king's special order" to do so. Afterwards we find him taking a leading part in the defence of Chester during the celebrated siege. In 1658 he was arrested by the Parliamentary general, Colonel Carter, of Kinmel, but was allowed his liberty upon his parole. He, like many other Royalists, suffered severely for his allegiance to his king, for Pennant states that he spent about £60,000 (a very large sum indeed, if true) in the service of his majesty. Mostyn Hall

was stripped of all its valuables, and in addition he had to pay a composition to the Parliament for his estates. He was obliged to leave Mostyn, and for many years to live quietly at the farmhouse known as Plas Ucha. On the restoration of King Charles II. he was returned as qualified to be made a "knight of the royal oak." He was created a baronet 3rd of August, 1660. He died at Mostyn, and was buried in Whitford Church on the 16th of October, 1690. He was succeeded in title and estates by his eldest surviving son, Thomas, who was his eldest son by his second wife, Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Lord Viscount Bulkeley. In an old family Bible at Mostyn, in Sir Roger's handwriting, is the following entry: "Thomas, eldest son, born at Mostyn 27th March, 1651. God of heaven bless and preserve him."

Lord Mostyn says that, from documents in his possession, it is clear that this brave old soldier was hale and hearty to the last.

The following is a copy of Sir Roger's sign manual:—



Pennant, in his *History of Whiteford and Holywell*, relates that his ancestor, Pyers Pennant, and Sir Roger, were boon companions, and gives the following letter:—

Mostyn, — 1674.

Dear Pyers,—I hope you will excuse me for asking for the £4 you owe me for the pair of oxen; for I want the money to make up £20 to send my son to Oxford next week.—
I am, dear Pyers, yours, &c., &c., ROGER MOSTYN.

P.S.—How does your head do this morning? Mine aches confoundedly.

Such then was the first Colonel of the Flintshire Militia. Lord Mostyn recently presented the Corporation of Flint with a copy of the portrait of him by Sir Peter Lely, preserved at Gloddaeth, which copy was admirably painted by a talented young Flintshire artist, Mr. Leonard Hughes, who in examining the original brought to view the words "Ætat. suæ 28 Ao. Dni. 1652." A photogravure copy of this portrait is given as a frontispiece.

With reference to this discovery of the age and the youth of Sir Roger when he took up arms in the royal behalf, *The Daily Telegraph*, in a leading article upon the subject of the presentation of this portrait, says:—

It was at an earlier period that gallant Sir Roger sat to Sir Peter Lely, then the portrait painter in vogue; and curiously enough it was while examining the original that the artist employed to copy it, Mr. Leonard Hughes, discovered a faded inscription on the canvas, which, in being deciphered, showed that the portrait was painted in 1652, and that the age of the sitter was then twenty-eight. He must, consequently, have been born about 1625, and could scarcely have come to man's estate when he was made Governor of Flint Castle, and held it so stoutly against the Parliamentary Generals, Sir William Brereton and Sir Thomas Myddleton. In civil warfare, however, talent and enthusiasm are developed early. Napoleon was almost a boy when he commanded the artillery at Toulon, and he was but forty-five—the same age as the Great Duke who vanquished him—when he lost Waterloo and the mastery of the world to boot. Falkland was only thirty-three when he fell; Prince Rupert was but twenty-two when he was made Commander-in-Chief of the Royalist Cavalry. It was on that side that most of the romantic young men were to be found. The seniors were mainly devoted to the Parliamentary cause. Cromwell was fifty when he was victorious at Worcester; Essex was fifty-one when he took command of the armies of the Parliament; but so far as the picturesque and the dramatic are concerned, the Cavaliers were certainly

more interesting than the Roundheads, and it is for that reason that relics and memorials of Charles Stuart and his adherents are more eagerly prized than any mementoes of the Parliamentary champions. Few collectors, we should say, would care to possess the leather apron of "Praise-God Barebones," or the steeple-crowned hat of Hugh Peters; while there are so many skulls of Oliver that they have become drugs in the market. On the other hand, every addition to the memorials of the Cavaliers is joyfully welcomed by the students of a most moving epoch, and the portrait of brave Sir Roger Mostyn will be viewed with interest and pleased attention not only by the people of Flint, but by all earnest students of one of the most exciting and most dramatic chapters in the history of England.

The following newspaper paragraph and letter, written in 1760, are interesting as relating to the militia, and as showing that the officers of the regiment were probably the chief landowners in the county. The commander, Sir Roger Mostyn, was the fifth baronet (great great grandson of the old Royalist Colonel), and was then the member for the county. Sir John Glynne (who was the first of his family to take up his residence at Hawarden Castle, or, as it was then called, "Broad Lane House") was at the time M.P. for the Flint Boroughs. At this time nearly all Europe, and even America, was more or less afflicted with war. This was the period of the Battle of Minden and the taking of Quebec, where General Wolfe received his mortal wound, events immortalised in poetry. At the time few of the regular troops were left in this country. One of the numerous threats of a French invasion had recently been made, hence, I presume, this forced march towards the south of which we have here a graphic account, and which shows that at this period, at any rate, the Flintshire Militia were no feather-bed soldiers.

The newspaper paragraph, taken from *Adams's Weekly Courant* for January 8th, 1760, says:—

OSWESTRY, *New Year's Day*, 1760.—On Friday last the FLINTSHIRE MILITIA came hither, on their Movement towards Caermarthen, in South Wales. The Men were all in high Spirits, and much pleased with the obliging Behaviour of their Officers, who had declared that their March should not be retarded on account of an Omission in the issuing out of their Subsistence Money, and the worthy Commandant SIR ROGER MOSTYN, Bart., Knight of the Shire for that County, undertook to supply them out of his own Purse, until an order for the Cash should arrive. The Officers also have agreed to join their respective Pay for the general Emolument of the Whole.

It should likewise be mentioned that RICHARD PRICE, Esqr., Representative for the Town of Beaumaris, who had served abroad as Captain in the Regular Forces, accepted a Lieutenancy [? Ensgency] in this Corps, for the Furtherance of that Constitutional Measure which He in Parliament had voted for. 'Tis supposed that these Troops will reach Caermarthen on Monday, the 7th instant.

The next letter, which appeared in the same paper on the 29th January, 1760, is from a sergeant in the regiment, who writes home from Caermarthen to his brother, near Mostyn, as follows:—

On Tuesday, the 8th Instant [January, 1760] our Militia came hither, which, with Servants and Attendants, made up the Number of 163 Persons. We arrived all well and in good Spirits, considering our very extraordinary March from HOLYWELL to this Place. As the Route which we pursued is but little known in North Wales, nor even to the South Wales people themselves, it would be difficult for me to give you, or our Neighbours, any tolerable Notion of it. It was, in the whole, about 160 Miles, and was performed in eight marching Days, and those the shortest of all the Year, and in the severest Weather. And notwithstanding that our Road was sometimes at the Foot, sometimes on the Sides; and often on the Tops of the most barren and dreary Mountains that I ever beheld in all my Travels, yet we pushed on, and by Resolution waded Rivers, passed through Snows,

and still persevered in our Route. That we surmounted these Difficulties was abundently owing to the uncommon Vigilance and prudent Management of our worthy Officers, and to the great Encouragement we received from their kind Care and friendly Behaviour towards us all. Indeed, every Man in each of the Companies has more or less his particular Obligations to our Commandant, Sir ROGER MOSTYN, Bart., and Lieutenant BELL LLOYD, Esq.; to Captain Sir JOHN GLYNNE, Bart., Lieutenant GEORGE HOPE, Esq., and Ensign RICHARD PRICE, Esq., Member of Parliament for BEAUMORIS, as likewise to Captain ELLIS YONGE, Esq., and Ensign GWEN WYNNE, Esq., who are all deserving of our most grateful Acknowledgment. You shall here again from me before it be long. Remember me to all Friends.—I am, Your ever loving Brother,

H.H.

As the regiment is now extinct, it would be well if the old books and records relating to it could be unearthed, and their contents abstracted and printed for the benefit of the student of history, before they are forgotten in some red-tape government office, or thrown into the waste-paper basket as "musty, fusty rubbish."

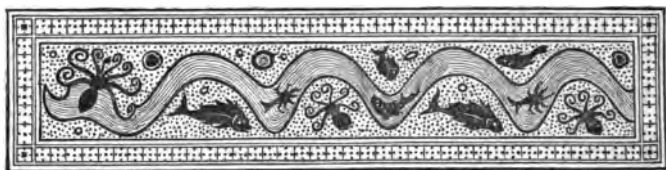
The following list of the officers of the Flintshire Militia is taken from the official *List of the Officers of the several Regiments and Corps of Fencible Cavalry and Infantry; of the Officers of the Militia; of the Corps and Troops of Gentlemen and Yeomanry Cavalry; and of the Corps and Companies of Volunteer Infantry; with an Index; also a list of the Officers of the Cavalry and Infantry Associations, with an Index*; issued by the War Office on the 21st April, 1800:—

Rank.	Name.	Date of Commission.
Colonel - - -	Robert, Viscount Belgrave	13 Aug., 1798.
Lieut.-Colonel -	Edward Morgan - - -	25 Aug., 1799.
Major - - -	Edward Lloyd Edwards -	25 Aug., 1799.
Captain - - -	Bell Ince - - - - -	25 Oct., 1797.

Rank.	Name.	Date of Commission.
Capt ⁿ - Lieut. and Capt ⁿ }	(blank) - - - - -	(blank).
Lieutenant - {	John Taylor - - - - -	25 May, 1798.
	William Latham - - - - -	24 Aug., 1798.
	William Handby - - - - -	24 Jan., 1799.
	William Wynn - - - - -	25 June, 1799.
Ensign - - -	(blank) - - - - -	(blank).
Adjutant - -	William Handby - - - - -	24 Nov., 1798.
Quarter Master	Thomas Edwards - - - - -	25 Nov., 1799.
Surgeon - -	William Wynn - - - - -	25 Nov., 1797.

As far as I remember, the names of the officers in command of the regiment in modern times are:—Sir Richard Puleston, Bart., of Emral; the Hon. Richard Thomas Rowley, of Bodrhyddan; Robert Wills, of Plas Bellin; Charles James Trevor Roper, of Plas Têg; George Whittington Raikes, of Llwynegrin.





THE ROMAN PIGS OF LEAD DISCOVERED NEAR CHESTER.

BY THE REV. RUPERT H. MORRIS, D.D.

(Read 19th January, 1891.)

WHEN I undertook to make some remarks upon the Roman pigs of lead in the Museum, I purposed merely to call attention, in the briefest form, to the erroneous copying and translation of the inscriptions. It was, however, suggested to me that a short statement about such pigs, collected from various scattered notices, might prove an interesting subject for a paper, especially as some of these notices are in books not always easy of access.

One of these pigs was until lately under my care at Eaton. It was found, as you know, in 1838, by some navvies when making the railway from Chester to Crewe, seven feet below the surface, close to the ancient road from Chester to Delamere Forest. About one hundred and fifty yards off ran the road to London, and in the immediate vicinity is the place where the *Nymphis et Fontibus* altar was found in 1821. This altar, you will remember, has its inscription on two sides, showing that it looked two ways.

Some fifty years after this (in 1886) the second pig, in



FIG OF LEAD, FOUND NEAR TARVIN BRIDGE, 1838.



FIG OF LEAD, FOUND AT THE ROODEYE, 1885.

PIGS OF LEAD,
FOUND NEAR CHESTER.

(Now in the Grosvenor Museum, Chester.)

THE NEW YORK
PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR, LENOX AND
TILDEN FOUNDATIONS.

excellent preservation, was found about fifty yards from the Dee, during excavations at the Chester Gasworks for a new gasholder. It was lying in a bed of river-gravel, covered with some twenty feet of silt. Both these pigs bear the same inscription, and they are similar in shape, though not in weight, to forty-three others which have been found in different parts of England.

Professor Ward, in the *Philosophical Transactions*, has shown that these pigs formed part of the tax paid out of the mines of Britain to the Roman authorities. These mines (of white and black plumbum, tin and lead), with the Salinæ or salt works, furnished a considerable portion of the Vectigalia, and so abundant was the supply of lead obtained in Britain, *near to the surface* (as compared with the deep and laborious mines in Spain and Gaul), that a law was made for restricting the output.

The produce was cast into massæ [Dion. *ἐλασμοὶ μολεῖβδινοί*], which we call pigs, a term which Wedgwood explains thus: "When the furnace in which iron is melted is tapped, the iron is allowed to run into one main channel, called the 'sow,' out of which a number of smaller streams are made to run at right angles. These compared to a set of pigs sucking their dam."

The mines were worked either (1) for the farmers of the revenue, or (2) directly for the imperial authority. Hence the pigs are marked with (1) the name of the Emperor (probably to authorise the sale) or of the farmer of the mine; (2) the year of office, which would answer the purpose of our A.D.; and occasionally, not always, with (3) the name of the people in whose district the mines lay, or the name of the mine itself. Those which have been found varied in weight from 76lb. to 192lb., the several weights being 76, 83, 89, 153, 156 (2), 163, 179, 184, 190, 192.

It has been suggested that the average pig is made to

consist of the number of pounds which the small horses of the country could conveniently carry, day after day, over bad roads, the heavier pigs being designed for other methods of transport.

The inscriptions on the Chester pigs give the (1) names of the imperial authority; (2) the date, the fifth consulship of Vespasian, and the third of Titus, which, according to our reckoning, is A.D. 74 (four years after the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus); and (3) on the side are letters which are understood to give the name of the Celtic tribe from whom the lead came.

In the British Museum there are ten others, with various inscriptions, which help us in reading those before us.

1. Found on Hints Common, Staffordshire, near Watling Street, at a depth of four feet, with a date two years later than the Chester pigs, and also bearing on the side the name of the same Celtic tribe—DECEANG

IMP . VESP . $\overline{\text{VII}}$. T . IMP . $\overline{\text{V}}$. COS
DECEA G

2. The earliest is that discovered on the northern flank of the Mendips, in Somerset, with date A.D. 49.

BRITANNIC - - AVG FIL -

[Britannicus, the son of that Emperor Claudius who paid a brief visit to Britain, and assumed for himself the name Britannicus, in celebration of his conquest of Britain].

3. A third, found at Stockbridge, in Hampshire, is dated 59, and bears the name of the bloodthirsty Nero.

NERONS AVG EXKIANI $\overline{\text{III}}$ COS BR \dagger

The emperor's name is in the genitive (not in the ablative), and of the inscription Mr. Roach Smith remarks that "it is interesting as referring to the Cangi (the Celtic tribe whose name is on the Chester pig—the name spelt Kiangi) at an earlier date, just previous to the

reverses of the Romans in Britain under Boadicea." Mr. Smith appears to have misinterpreted the inscription. The reading suggested by others appears more correct. There is no reference to the Cangi. K stands for kalendis, and IAN for Januariis, and the whole should be read: EX K[ALENDIS] IAN[VARIIS] iiii CO[N]S[VLIS] BRIT[ANNICI].

4. Found, in 1734, on Hayshay Moor, Yorkshire, has the emperor's name in the ablative, with a free use of ligulate letters—

IMP . CAES . DOM¹TIANO . AVG . COS . VII

Read—Imp[eratore] Cæs[are] Domitiano Aug[usto] Co[n]sule vii.

date 81; and on the side the letters BRIG for Brigantum, the tribe of the Brigantes.

5. Found at Snailbeach, in Shropshire, has the emperor's name in the genitive, date 117-138. IMP. HADRIANI. AVG.

6. Found at Wirksworth, Derbyshire, has the same emperor's name, also in the genitive, with the addition of the mine, Lutudæ (near Chesterfield) [Metallorum Lutudensium].

IMP . CAES . HADRIANI . AVG . METLVT

It is of use to note, as a warning against dogmatic assertion, that MET LVT were taken for some time to mean "memoria Legionis sextæ."

7. Found in the River Frome, near Bristol, with the name of the Emperor Antoninus Pius in the genitive.

IMP . CAESA TINI . AVG . PII P . P

All that I have hitherto mentioned have borne the emperor's name. No. 8, which was ploughed up on the site of an old encampment near Mansfield, Notts, bears the name of a private individual (in the genitive), Caius Julius Protus. It is from the Lutudæ Mines, and is stated to be extracted from silver EX ARGENTO.

9. Also bears the name of a private individual,

L . ARVCONI . VERICVND¹ ME^TAL . LVTVD

It was found in 1783, on Matlock Moor, in Derbyshire, and weighs 83lb.

In addition to these, Camden mentions twenty found at Halton, upon the sea shore (in ipso litore erutas), and he adds that on some of them was to be read the name of the Emperor Domitian [IMP . DOMIT . AVG . GER .], and the name of the Celtic tribe, DE CEANG. These, it is added by Foote Gower, were discovered by accidentally pursuing a vein of marl near Runcorn, at the upper end of the Mersey estuary.

Now, what do we glean from the varied form of these inscriptions?

You will have noticed that the only preposition used has been *ex* (1), in *ex argento*, to denote the extraction of the lead from the silver, and (2) in *ex kalendis*, as the starting-point in reckoning a date. There is no preposition to indicate *tribute or tax received* FROM any people. Yet in all the notices given of these Chester pigs, DE in DECANGI has been taken for the PREPOSITION “*de*,” and because that preposition governs the ablative, a final “*s*” has been supplied—to make an ablative plural—the whole being read and translated as De “from” Cangis the Cangi. In support of this interpretation, a space has been introduced between the De and the Ceangi. It is so in Hübner more than once, in Mr. Thompson Watkin’s *Roman Cheshire*—in fact in all the notices of the inscription. There is no such space in the original in the Chester pigs, or in that preserved in the British Museum. C of CEANGI follows closely on the DE.

I have spoken of the name as Ceangi, but I would repeat what I said to the members of the Cambrian Archæolo

gical Association, on their visit here, that the so-called I is not an I, but is an L, and I would point out that the toe of the L, very plain some while ago, still remains to be seen on one of the pigs.

The name then of the tribe in whose territory these leaden masses were worked was DECEANGL or DECANGL. Now what do we know of this tribe? The passage in Tacitus (*Annals*, xii. 31) is well known in connection with this subject. The received text reads thus:

Dux (P. Ostorius) cunctos castris ad Auvonam [al. Tri-santonam = Trent] et Sabinam fluvios cohibere parat. Quod primi Icenī abnuere, valida gens, hisque auctoribus, circumjectæ nationes locum pugnae delegere, septum agresti aggere et aditu Augusto, ne pervius equiti foret. Cæterum clade Icenorum compositi, qui bellum inter et pacem dubitabant, et ductus inde in Cangos exercitus. Vastati agri, prædæ passim actæ, non ausis aciem hostibus, vel si ex occulto carpere agmen tentaret, punito dolo. Iamque ventum haud procul mari quod Hiberniam insulam aspectat, cum ortæ apud Brigantas discordiæ retraxere Ducem.

Freely translated, this passage states that Ostorius (in the year 50 A.D.) formed a line of camps along the course of the Severn and Avon to check the Britons. The Icenī, who inhabited Norfolk and Suffolk, and frontiers of Essex and Herefordshire, alarmed at the success of the Romans, instigated the neighbouring tribes to rebellion. A pitched battle was fought—the Icenī and their allies were defeated. The neighbouring tribes who wavered being quieted by the Roman victory, Ostorius then led his forces against the Cangi, laid waste their lands, carried off cattle and other property. He came in the course of this expedition close to the sea which lies opposite to Ireland, when he was called away by a rising among the Brigantes, who occupied Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Westmoreland.

This passage clearly speaks of a British tribe, Cangi. Is the name correctly given? I think not, and would adopt the suggestion that in the phrase "inde *in* Cangos," between the *in* and Cangos, the copyist has dropped out the letters "de," misled by the previous "inde," and that the passage should read ductus inde in Decangos exercitus.

What portion of our island did they occupy? Camden is inclined to find a trace of the name in Cannington, near Bridgewater, Somerset, and in Wincanton, or in Cangton, near Bath.

Baxter, in his *Glossary*, contends that most of the British clans had their Ceangi, young men employed in the summer feeding of the flocks and herds, and that the Cori or Coriceni had theirs in Derbyshire.

Whitaker, in his *History of Manchester*, quoted by Ormerod (i. xxiii.), imagines that they must be immediate neighbours of the Iceni, and therefore must have inhabited the wild extent of Cannock Forest in Staffordshire. He distinguishes them from the Cangi, the servants of the Cornabii, and attendants upon their cattle, who lived in the northern borders of their country, and in the marshy grounds particularly, which still extend for many miles by Norton, Runcorn, and Frodsham, along the shore of the Mersey.

Elton, in his *Origins of English History*, calls attention to a similarity of name in a dark-skinned tribe (Gangani), mentioned by Ptolemy as living on the banks of the Shannon. He places them on the high lands round Snowdon, and identifies the Promontory of the Gangani, shown on Ptolemy's map, with the long neck of land which forms the northern limit of Cardigan Bay (containing Nevin and Pwllheli).

But we need not go so far east as Whitaker, or west as Elton. Tacitus' description would lead us to conclude that this people, Cangi or Decangi, held the district between

the part which Ostorius had just secured by his line of camps along the rivers Severn and Avon, and the coast looking towards Ireland. This has generally been understood to be a part of Cheshire and Flintshire. Camden's suggestion on this point seems reasonable enough, though founded on a wrong etymology. He says:

"Hanc regionis partem quod formoso situ intuentibus arridet et in Anglorum potestatem jam olim cesserat, Britanni Tegengle, *i.e.*, formosa Anglia, dixerunt." This district, from its beautiful situation and its early conquest by the Angli, the Britons called Tegengle (Welsh teg = fair), *i.e.*, formosa Anglia, fair England.

I agree with Camden in placing the Decangi in Tegengl. But I do not accept his explanation of the word. I would submit that this name indicates the territory occupied by the tribe we have under consideration, which would coincide with the Deanery of Tegengel as defined in Henry VII.'s time; that the name of the *district* preserves, *in a measure*, the name of the *tribe*, but whilst so preserving it, it assumed, in process of time, a slightly changed form, and gathered round it an altogether different meaning, in accordance with a difference of circumstances.

The district of Tegengl, curiously enough, was not considered at all a portion of *North Wales*; it was *English* territory, marked off from the Welsh domain by Offa's dyke. It formed part of Cheshire, not of Flintshire. As such it was a portion of the district assigned to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, and in one old map of Early Britain it was marked off with Cheshire as belonging to Deira and not to Wales.

The name Tegengl appears in several forms. The Mercian Saxons called the district *Englefield*. Giraldus Cambrensis (1191) terms it provincia Tegengel. A charter of Edward's refers to the nobles of Tegengl. Cyndelw, a

Welsh bard (1150-1200), in one of his odes, speaks of Tegeingl. Under 1241, the *Annales Cambriæ* spell it Teygeygegl. Englefield and Englefel occur as the usual forms in deeds from 1416 to 1484. In Henry VIII.'s time the syllable Te has degenerated into Ty, and we find it spelt Tygengel. Lord Mostyn in his address to the Cambrian Archæological Association mentioned that a common in Whitford parish is still called Mynydd Tegan, Tegan mountain. Camden gives as the etymology, Teg, fair or beautiful, and Angle for Angli, "formosa Anglia." Others have followed him in part, and have rendered it "fair corner," deriving engle from ongl or engl, an angle or corner.

I would venture to suggest that the last two syllables stand for Eingl, the Angli, as often in early Welsh poems; and that the "tyg" or "teg" represents some word meaning an enclosure or district; such a word as is found in Irish and Manx tigh and teage, with the same signification.

The theory I would suggest is this: T is a common Welsh mutation for D. The name Tegengle preserves for us at once (1) the early association of the tribe Decangli or Decangi with this district, and (2) the subsequent occupation by the Angli.

It would have been interesting to have discussed here the character and personal appearance of these people; but I will only quote the inference which Mr. Elton has drawn from Tacitus' notice of them, which implies that the natives showed a tameness of spirit inconsistent with the reputation for courage and skill in the use of the spear for which their posterity were celebrated. The army of Ostorius invaded their country in the march to the Irish Sea, the tribal pastures were ravaged, and a great herd of cattle driven in, but the people would not venture on an open resistance, and, at most, attempted a few insignificant ambushes.

We may speculate on the question whether they would belong to the type of the round-headed, light-haired Celts or to the long-headed dark folk who represented the most ancient section of the Celtic people, such as were found in the excavations at Gop, near Newmarket, in the very district of Tegengl. But this opens a very wide question, and I must leave it.

LETTER ON THE ROMAN PIGS OF LEAD.

BY PROFESSOR JOHN RHYS, OF OXFORD.

Queen's Hotel, Chester, April 10th, 1891.

My dear Mr. Shrubsole,

As you expressed a wish that I should put on paper what I suggested to you to-day with regard to the *Deceangl* on the two pigs of lead at your Museum, I do so now with very great pleasure, especially as I know of no better way to show my appreciation of the civility with which I have been treated by you and other members of your Society.

When I called before, I did so chiefly in consequence of having heard that a member of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, on the occasion of its last visit to Chester, had noticed that what had been read as DECEANGI on the leads was not such, but DECEANGL. I was curious to see for myself, as I had never examined the letters. The result was that I agreed with my brother Cambrian. The examination to-day has confirmed me in that view. I have no doubt as to the final L of both leads, but the G is not quite certain, though I am strongly inclined to think that it is G and not C.

Setting out then from the reading *Deceangl*, I venture to regard it as an abbreviation of a longer name, with which I connect *Tegeingl*, the Welsh name of a district containing the coast from Cheshire to the Clwyd. In the first place, you will notice that the old name begins with *d*, whereas the modern one has *t*; but that offers no difficulty, as *Deganwy* is now more commonly called *Teganwy*, and as *din* is now frequently *tin*, as in *Tindaethwy* in Anglesey, and other names which might be mentioned.

The next question is, what the ancient name of the people alluded to on the leads was in full; and in answer, one could scarcely be far wrong in giving it as *Deceangli* or *Deceanglii*. In that case the country inhabited by the Deceangl was probably *Deceanglion* or *Deceanglia*, according as the word was neuter or feminine, but the point of importance is that the *i* following the *l* in either case was a semi-vowel like *y* in the English word *yet*. Suppose, then, we start from an Early Brythonic neuter *Deceanglion*, we can tell with an approach to certainty what the word must in the course of time become: according to the ascertained rule applying to the semi-vowel, it would cause the *a* of the previous syllable to be modulated into *ei*, and the word would then stand as *Decœinglion*, that is to say, before the whole termination was thrown off, leaving the name in the curtailed form of *Decœlingl*. As might be expected, the *œi* would be contracted into a single syllable, which would retain the accent, and that explains a fact for which I see no other possible explanation, namely, that *Tegeingl* is a perispomenon, the accent not being on the penultimate, but on the ultima, as reckoned in modern Welsh. That is not a direct proof that *Tegeingl* is related to the *Deceangl* of the leads; but if you suppose the contrary, you have such a combination of accidents to dispose of that for me it has the force of an overwhelming argument for the

view that the names are connected. In other words, the *a* of *Deceangl*, which was at first my stumbling-block, becomes the keystone of my theory. This last confirms your tracing the lead to *Tegeingl*, namely, to the neighbourhood of the town Flint, and it also overrides any uncertainty which might have existed as to the *DE*, whether it was a part of the name, or merely the Latin preposition *de*.

This is all I intended to write, but I may add that I feel utterly ignorant as to the meaning or the origin of such a name as that of the *Deceangli*, which I have suggested. Lastly, as to the words of Tacitus, which have been variously edited in *Decangos* and *inde Cangos*, I should be disposed to give the preference decidedly to the former, and even to regard it as possibly representing an original reading in *Deceanglios*.

That is all I have to say; and now I venture to ask a question which I hope some member of the Society will answer for me. What does *Englefield*, which I have been told means *Tegeingl*, exactly denote? Where is the name first found, and what else is known concerning it?

Believe me, yours truly,

JOHN RHYS.

Postscript.—May 2. I have just been reading a correspondence in the April number of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* on your "Pigs of Lead." It clears up a good deal that was obscure to me before, and among other things it gives an answer to my question as to the name *Englefield*; but some one among the members of your Society may have information to add. Lastly, it is needless to say that I do not claim to have been the first to connect *Deceangl* with *Tegeingl*; but, accepting that view, I have endeavoured to show the strength of the philological argument in a way which has never before been attempted: that is all.



PIG OF LEAD, FOUND AT THE ROODEYE, CHESTER, 1885.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ROMAN MINES.

BY F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

(Read 19th January, 1891.)

ARCHÆOLOGISTS may be divided into two classes. There are, firstly, the local archæologists, who devote themselves, mainly or entirely, to the study of their own particular neighbourhoods, and there are, secondly, the general archæologists, if I may so call them, who deal with details collected from all quarters with no geographical limit. The first class is very common in England; you may find it in any town which has an intelligent and educated population. The second is almost confined to our universities. The two are mutually necessary, the one to supply local details, the other to compare, estimate, and explain. Local workers, if left to themselves, are likely to misunderstand, to over or under value the importance of discoveries; general archæologists, unless they have local details, have but a poor collection of facts on which to base their inductions. I will give an instance. We in England are fond of arguing that, if a town has four streets meeting at a central "cross" at right angles, those streets represent the lines of an old Roman camp. Now this notion is at first sight a plausible one, and your own streets in Chester

appear to confirm it. Hence local archæologists have not hesitated to give a Roman origin to towns whose streets show this arrangement. But a little comparison and wider search will show that the argument by no means always holds. In the first place, many Roman towns, like York and Carlisle and Winchester, show no such arrangement, neither do foreign towns like Cologne, Trier, Mainz, Augsburg, Belgrade, which have, beyond a doubt, been inhabited continuously since Roman days. In the second place, some towns which are certainly not Roman, do show it—Wareham in Dorset is one.¹ One infers from this that streets of this kind may be Roman, but may also not be, and one reaches this conclusion by comparing details collected from many places. It were easy to multiply such instances, but I think it is hardly necessary to show that, unless local and general knowledge combine, success in archæology becomes impossible. It is with this in my head that I selected, as my subject to-night, the "Administration of the Roman Mines." It is a subject on which little has been written in English,² and it is one on which local knowledge is most valuable. It is possible that I may add to the general knowledge of some of you; it is certain that many of you will be able to increase my local knowledge. I have chosen the subject also as one which

¹Mr. Bellows has suggested that Wareham is a Roman site, but hardly any Roman remains have been found there, and the earth walls round the town seem to be later (see *inter alia* C. Roach Smith, *Retrospections*, iii. 177). The late Mr. Freeman once suggested to me that they were a post Roman British copy of Roman work. Flint is another case. It is possible that Wareham was copied from Dorchester and Flint from Chester, but it is not necessary to suppose this.

²My chief authorities are O. Hirschfeld, *Römische Verwaltungsgeschichte* (Berlin, 1876), pp. 72—91, and Marquardt, *Staatsverwaltung* (Leipzig, 1884), ii. pp. 252 foll. The mines of Dacia are described in part by Jung, *Römer und Romanen* (Innsbruck, 1887), pp. 46 foll. For the *lex metalli Vipascensis* see Bruno Fontes, p. 141, *C. I. L.*, ii. Suppl. 5181.

possesses some local interest and falls within the scope of a local Archæological Society.

The Romans seem to have first paid serious attention to mining in the second century before Christ. The Carthaginians had worked the rich mines of Spain in the grand style, and when the Romans wrested Spain from them, about the year 200 B.C., they set to work in turn to exploit the mines. They did so very elaborately. About 130 B.C., we hear on contemporary authority that 40,000 men were employed in the silver mines near Cartagena, and it is stated that 20,000 pounds weight of gold were yearly won from the mines of west and north-west Spain. Subsequent conquests brought other mines into Roman hands, and though some of these, like the once-famous silver mines of Laureion in Attica, were practically exhausted, the mineral wealth of Egypt, Macedonia, and Asia Minor, mostly, no doubt, state property, was enormous. There were also mines in Italy, but none of importance. As you know, Italy is, to this day, extremely poor in metals, and, at a time and for a reason unknown to us, the senate forbade the working of Italian mines. But the Roman republic did not succeed in developing any better the mining industry of the conquered provinces. It may or may not be true that a democracy cannot govern a great empire: it is a problem which we ourselves have to solve to-day; but it is undeniable that the Roman republic utterly failed to do so. Many causes contributed to the decline and fall of the Roman republic, but her conquests were her worst enemies. *Graecia capta ferum victorem cepit* is true in a sense of which Horace never dreamed. And the incapacity of the Roman government appeared as much in its mining administration as elsewhere. The mines in conquered territory were treated as state property and leased by the censors, the "lords of the treasury," to various "companies," who took

the mines and worked them at what profit they could. The shareholders (so to say) in these companies were the capitalists, politically called *equites*, financially *publicani*—men of the same class as those who contracted for the tithes of Asia and Sicily and the custom dues of Judæa. It is matter of common knowledge that the government were wholly unable to control these capitalists. Here, as in other countries, the millionaires have been able to override the law. Livy (45, 18) tells us that the mines in Macedonia, rich as they were, remained unworked, and the reason he gives is the following dilemma: the mines could only be worked through *publicani*, but the presence of *publicani* meant the absence of law and justice. Nothing perhaps exposes the weakness of the later Republican government more clearly than a little detail like this. I commend it to you, not only as a fact worth remembering in connection with Roman history, but also as a good instance of the importance which occasionally attaches to apparently insignificant details. I shall have occasion again to point out how the history of Roman mining illustrates that of Rome altogether. In justice to the government it should be added that some restrictions were placed on the *publicani*: thus one law forbade a certain company to employ more than five thousand workmen in certain gold mines at Vercellæ, in Piedmont, which was not in Italy, as Italy was understood before B.C. 31. But it is quite uncertain whether the law, or contract, was obeyed. The *publicani* in many cases were their own judges, and would no more condemn a comrade offending against the government, than a jury of whites in Missouri would condemn a white on the accusation of a coloured man.

Under the empire things mended. In the first place, the one man, who under the title of "first citizen" ruled

the Roman world, held the reins too tightly to allow much misgovernment. In the second place, the emperors used a new form of official to assist in the government. The officials of the republic, chosen by the people, were set aside: they existed, just as sheriffs of counties exist to-day, but their power was gone. Beside them there gradually arose a vast bureaucracy, all its members appointed by and removable at the will of the princeps. These men, called in large part *procuratores*—"financial agents"—were the emperor's own servants, often his own slaves or freedmen. Many of them, too, were men of great ability; and the net result was a vast improvement in the provincial governments, and amongst other things in the management of the mines.

These mines were very numerous now, and I do not propose to give you a list, which, from its length, would be tedious. They were mainly if not wholly in the hands of the government, but some doubt rests on this point, which I may here briefly explain. In a conquered province all property which had belonged to the former government of the district became Roman state property; private property, on the other hand, was, as a rule, untouched. But there is no doubt that, in most of the countries which the Romans conquered, the minerals were state property; and it is also certain that a good deal which once was private soon became state property by purchase or confiscation. For instance, a certain Pompeius, son-in-law of the Emperor Claudius, seems to have possessed marble quarries; he was afterwards put to death by the emperor and his property confiscated.

It is an interesting question whether any sort of mines became necessarily state property, that is, whether there ever existed a state monopoly. To some extent we find what is possibly evidence of private ownership; so on

some pigs of lead found in Britain¹ we have names of (as it seems) private citizens. It is, of course, possible that such names were those of imperial procurators or other agents; of three found in Britain, two seem to sound like freedmen of some early emperor, and therefore his agents—viz., Iulius Protus and Claudius Trophimus—for the freedman took his former master's name. A third, however, has distinctly the look of a private citizen, and the absence of any official designation makes it pretty certain that the other two are also private men. But whether they were owners or lessees is another question, and one not now capable of a sure answer. In all probability the state did not reserve mining rights absolutely as a monopoly. The empire, indeed, was singularly free from restrictions on trade. Free trading we cannot call it, though it has been asserted by distinguished political economists² that trade in the two first centuries A.D. was freer in some ways than it is even now over the same space of land. This may be an exaggeration, but it is certain that the imperial financiers did little in the way of monopolies; so far as I know, only one real monopoly ever existed, that being in connection with the Spanish vermilion workings. On the whole, therefore, it seems to me probable that the state claimed no monopoly of mining, but as a matter of fact did possess all or nearly all the mines actually worked. On the other hand, restrictions were certainly put on working. Thus Pliny tells us that a law limited the lead working in Britain, as the ore lay near

¹ The Spanish pigs with private names seem to belong wholly to republican times.

² By Professor A. Marshall, *Principles of Economics*, i., p. 20, following Naue, by Rodbertus in Hildebrand's *Jahrbücher*, v. 263, and by Friedländer, *Sittengeschichte Roms* (Leipzig, 1881), ii. 54. For monopolies see Cagnat, *Impôts Indirects chez les Romains* (Paris, 1882), pp. 237-245.

the surface, and (we may suppose) was considered liable to be exhausted easily.

It may be convenient to add that, by "state," I here mean emperor. Under the empire, that curious dyarchy in theory and monarchy in practice, the senate and the republican government nominally subsisted on. But just as the republican officials were thrown into the shade by the imperial officials, so the republican government was thrown into the shade by the emperor. The latter had, indeed, his own treasury, called *fiscus*, and his private purse, called *patrimonium*, both of them names for the revenues under his direct control as emperor. Among such revenues the receipts from the mines were included (hence the emperors' names on the pigs in your museum), and a passage in the historian Dio suggests that they formed a very considerable part of the imperial revenues.

The administration of the mines under the empire was to some extent the same as under the republic: the mines, that is, were let to lessees. We have several instances of this; iron mines in Noricum and Gaul, lead mines in Switzerland, gold mines in Dacia and Spain, were all let out to capitalists, similarly with some copper mines in Britain. A mass of metal has been found at Caerhyn bearing the inscription SOCIO[RVM]ROMAE, the *socii* being the "company" who hired the works.¹ But these *publicani* had not the same free hand as under the republic. They were strictly tied down by law, and strictly controlled. The incapacity of the senate had vanished before the vigorous rule of the emperor and his personal officials.

Chance has preserved us some detailed information about one imperial mine of the first century in the Spanish

¹ *C. I. L.*, vii. 1210; Way, *Archaeological Journal*, xvi. (1859), p. 40. I should be glad of any information as to where this metal is now preserved.

peninsula. A bronze tablet was found in 1876, at Aljustrel, which is usually known as the *lex metalli Vipascensis*, and contains part of the regulations laid down by the imperial officials (hence the term *lex*) for the management of the mine and the adjacent district. Here we find an imperial *procurator*, in charge (it would seem) of other mines besides this particular one, and a company of contractors who lease the workings from him. These contractors, however, do not appear to work the ore themselves; they, in turn, sublet to others, and this arrangement suggests that we have to do with a free population of small workers, like those of the alluvial gold diggings in Australia, or the diamond mines in South Africa. Such a system obtained perhaps in Dacia, and elsewhere occasionally in the Roman world, but it certainly was not the universal one. Capitalist enterprise and slave labour were common enough. Besides the lessees of the workings, the document also provides minutely for the administration of the district, which appears to have been "extra parochial," that is, distinct from the civil government of the adjoining country, very much like the *salvus* of the emperors and the *territoria* occasionally allotted to the legions. Within the area of this district, special arrangements obtained which sound strange enough to us. Only certain contracting parties could hold auctions and sales, could keep baths, could cut hair and make shoes; and, in return for these privileges, restrictions are laid on the accepted monopolists. The baths must be open during fixed hours, must not cost more than a fixed sum, must be cleaned at intervals, must have water flowing through them, be full up to a prescribed limit, and so forth. We have nothing in Britain to correspond to this. We know nothing of procurators or special rules for mining populations; we do not even know who the miners were, and we cannot be quite sure what is

meant by the appearance of LII (*legio ii*?) and LEG XX on two British pigs.

This, however, does not appear to have lasted permanently; in the course of the second century, A.D., the imperial officials began to exploit the mines directly. This change of policy is interesting. The second century corresponds roughly to the Age of the Antonines, and the historian, Gibbon, in a well-known passage, asserts that during the Age of the Antonines the lands then subject to Rome enjoyed more peace and prosperity than they ever did before or ever have done since. One chief cause of this golden age was the efficiency of the emperors and their government, and it is perhaps not too bold a step to compare this increased efficiency with a change in the administration of mines. If this be so, it is a second instance of correspondence between the general character of Roman rule and so insignificant a thing as the mines. The fact seems anyhow beyond dispute. For instance, in the early years of the second century, a *collegium aurariarum*, "a guild of lessee gold miners," is mentioned on a Dacian inscription: by the middle of the century this has given way to direct administration of officials from Rome. The resultant centralisation must have been considerable and hardly beneficial, but the tendency to centralise is very marked in the later empire. It is visible, for instance, in the constitutional history of the provincial towns. Many of these had what we may call "charters," but, as time drew on, town after town was found unable to manage its own affairs, or balance its own accounts, and the town councils had to be suspended and superseded by commissioners sent direct from Rome.

The best specimen of this centralised mining administration is afforded by the marble quarries, which, in due accordance with Roman law, we may call mines, and about which we happen to have peculiarly full information.

Twenty-four years ago, in 1867, the depôt of marble at Rome was discovered. This depôt contained a large number of marble blocks, obviously proceeding from imperial quarries, and furnished with inscriptions mentioning the emperor's name, the date, the place whence the block was cut, and its number on the books, the latter being preceded by N = *numero*, and the imperial officials concerned in the quarrying. The following officials are mentioned :—

(1) The *procurator*, who had charge of the whole quarrying—for instance, *sub cura Irenaei Aug(usti) lib(erti) proc(uratoris)*.

(2) The officer, usually a centurion, who actually superintended the quarrying, the centurion being as a rule taken from a legion stationed very far from the mines or quarries where he is employed.

(3) The expert, *probator*, who tests the goodness of the stone ; and, lastly and less commonly,

(4) The carrier who transported the block for shipment.

These do not necessarily all appear at once on the same block, though it is not uncommon for them to do so. We also find an additional notice respecting (as it seems) imperial freedmen or slaves who carried out the individual pieces of quarrying,—so to say, the foremen of the gang, who appear to have in some way shared in the direct profits of the quarrying, and so stood midway between contractors and employés. This arrangement still exists in Sardinia, and is in use in Austria, and forms a curious anticipation of the profit-sharing schemes put forward by modern economists to prevent strikes.

A similar organisation no doubt prevailed in most of the imperial mines, though we cannot always trace the details so exactly. We know, however, that in Egypt, the jewel-diggings and granite quarries were under control of important officials and guarded by military detachments.

We can further trace such arrangements in the copper mines of Cilicia, the mines of Palestine, the gold-washings in Dacia, the gold and silver works in Pannonia and Dalmatia, and various mines in Spain and Sardinia. The superintending officials seem to have been concerned with all of the mines of any one kind in one province. There would be one *procurator* for all the gold mines in Dacia, and another for all the iron or copper or marble. But there never appears to have been any centralised organisation at Rome for dealing with the revenues: there was among the imperial *bureaux* no "mining office." The gains were put into the imperial treasury without any ceremony or the use of any head office at Rome.

The technique of the mining lies outside my subject this evening, but I may just observe that it seems to have been very uneven. The Roman slag in the forest of Dean is worth working to-day for the iron it contains, and the gold workings of Dacia can be seen to-day in use, but the pigs of lead in your museum show considerable skill in separating silver and lead. I do not think we need boast. Thirty years ago the waste of some of our own mines was worth working over again. Nor do I think I need say anything about the men employed. They were, of course, slaves and prisoners, and we know, from inscriptions, that their lot was a terrible one in some cases. Carelessness about human life and comfort and want of ventilation in subterranean workings were not the worst of their evils.

The mining was continued till the fall of the empire, and, curiously enough, it seems to have decayed with the empire itself. Even in the second century, M. Aurelius, the Stoic Emperor, had to carry on a desperate war against the Marcomanni, who invaded, or tried to invade, Dacia about 170 A.D., and it is a remarkable fact that we have no clear trace of mining in Dacia later than the second century.

Later still, matters seem to have got worse. Quarrying went on, but to provide labourers, prisoners were more and more frequently condemned *in opus metalli*. We have a particularly interesting instance of this in *Passio quatuor coronatorum*, a Christian tract describing the labours of Christians condemned to work in the quarries in the time of Diocletian, when the emperor was building the great palace at Salonæ, of which the remains are visible to this day. But it is obvious that during the fourth century mining declined. The *Notitia Dignitatum*, which belongs to the close of that century,¹ mentions only a *comes metallorum per Illyricum* and certain underlings or rather persons liable to supply the deficiencies of the mines. The decay of the Roman Empire in the third and fourth centuries appears most clearly in the administration of the mines, which thus provide us with a last index of Roman prosperity.

APPENDIX.

MINES IN ROMAN BRITAIN.

It may be convenient to add a brief list of the mines in Roman Britain. The principal sources of information are the inscriptions collected in the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* (vii., p. 220), and the *Ephemeris Epigraphica*, various remains, references in ancient writers, and the following articles (among others) by modern writers:—

¹ The British section is considerably earlier (perhaps about A.D. 300), but it contains no allusion to mining.

- E. Hübner, *Rheinisches Museum*, xii. (1857) 350, and xiv. (not xiii.) 363.
- A. Way, *Archæological Journal*, xvi. (1859) 36, and xxiii. (1866) 63.
- J. Phillips, *Proceedings* (March, 1848) *of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society*, i. (1855) 77 = *Arch. Journal*, xvi. 17.
- J. Yates, *Somersetshire Archæological Society's Transactions*, viii. (1859).

Subsequent discoveries have, however, made all of these obsolete in many points of detail. The inscriptions have been collected conveniently, if not completely, by V. J. Vaillant, *Saumon de Plomb* (Boulogne, 1888).

The metals mined in Britain were :—

1. *Gold*, attested by Tacitus (*Agricola* 12), and earlier by Strabo (iv. 5, 2), and perhaps by the abundant gold coinage, &c., of the Britons. Phillips and Murchison (*Silurian System*, p. 367) professed to find Roman gold workings at Gogofau, near Lampeter, but further evidence seems wanting. That there is a certain small amount of gold in Wales has always been known. Some may also have come from streams in S.W. Britain (Evans, p. 43).

2. *Silver*, attested by Strabo and Tacitus, and by two inscribed ingots (*C. I. L.*, vii. 1196-8), as well as occasionally by uninscribed bars found with Roman remains (*e.g.*, one found in England, and now in Scarborough Museum). The silver was extracted from lead; there were no separate mines. There was a silver British coinage.

3. *Lead*, attested by Pliny (*N. H.*, 34. 164) and by many inscribed "pigs" and traces of mines. The "pigs" inscribed mostly with emperors' names, date, so far as they are datable, between A.D. 49 and A.D. 169 (*C. I. L.*, vii. 1201-1217; *Ephem.*, iii., p. 141; iv., p. 206; vii., p. 341).¹

¹ *C. I. L.*, vii. 1218 is not a lead "pig," though often described as such.

The chief mining districts are :—

(1) The Mendips of Somersetshire, especially near Charterhouse and Blagdon, where abundant traces of working are visible to this day. Two "pigs" have been found, dated A.D. 49, within six years of the Claudian Conquest; others belong to the second century. A mosaic pavement at Pitney, now destroyed, is said to have represented a mining scene. Attempts have been made to work the Mendip lead in recent times.

(2) Shropshire, especially west and south-west of Wroxeter at Shelve, Snead, and other places. Here also "pigs" and workings have been found; the pigs belong to Hadrian's reign (A.D. 117-138).

(3) North Wales, near Flint, to which belong the lead pigs dated about A.D. 74-6, and inscribed DECEA, DECEANGI, &c. Traces of ancient lead workings survive. See also *Journ. Chester Archæol. Soc.*, i. (1886).

(4) Derbyshire: Workings and lead pigs; one found near Wirksworth belongs to Hadrian's reign, and probably *Lutudæ* is to be sought in this region. It has also been conjectured that a pig of lead of Domitian's reign (A.D. 81), found on Hayshaw Moor, and inscribed BRIG (*i.e.*, *plumbum Briganticum*), belongs to these mines; but it seems to come from too far north for such an attribution. See further details in *Journ. Derbyshire Archæol. Soc.*, vii. (1885) 75.

Lead pigs have been found in several other places in Britain, but all are due to loss in transport, and can be assigned only conjecturally, except perhaps the Hayshaw Moor specimen just mentioned, which may belong to some Yorkshire mine. The evidence for a mine near Penpark, in Gloucestershire (*B. and G. Trans.*, iv. 320), is wholly inadequate.

4. *Tin*, attested by Posidonius (B.C. 135-51) as quoted by Diodorus Siculus (v. 22 and 38) and Strabo (iii. 2-9), and

by Cæsar (*B. G.*, v. 12), and also by a single inscribed "pig" in Truro Museum.¹ The workings appear not to have been very extensive in Roman times. In pre-Roman times the tin was probably brought by land to some point in the channel near enough for crossing to Gaul; hence Cæsar's remark that tin *nascitur in Mediterraneis regionibus*. Usener, Rhys, Ridgeway, and others have confirmed the doubts felt by Pliny, and in this century by various Cornish writers, as to any connection between the Cassiterides and Cornwall. The tin of the Phœnicians, and much, though not all, of the early tin throughout Western Europe apparently came from north-west Spain.

It is proper to add here that the ingots of metal found at various times in the Thames, by Battersea, are pewter, and not pure tin, and cannot be taken as proofs of the production of tin in England. The rare tin coins of the British period (Evans, pp. 123, 484) seem to have Gaulish rather than Cornish affinities.

5. *Copper*, attested (not very satisfactorily) by two inscribed blocks of copper found in Anglesey and at Caerhyn, and reported traces of Welsh workings; for instance, at Llanymynech Hill, on the edge of Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire. (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1856, ii. 635.) But the workings were not extensive: much of the English copper ore is said to be such as a primitive miner could not easily reduce to pure metal, and Cæsar equally remarks *aere utuntur importato*.

6. *Iron*, attested by Cæsar (*ferrum in maritimis regionibus*) and Strabo, and by remains of workings and uninscribed bars. The principal workings were apparently in (1) East

¹ The inscription was first noticed by myself, and I am afraid that, beyond the fact that it is an inscription, I can say little definite. The symbol of a helmeted head also appears on the tin: it may belong to the third century.

Sussex, Cæsar's *maritimæ regiones*, where the ore is on the surface, and easily wrought; it was, indeed, worked down to the beginning of the present century, and could be worked still if cheap smelting fuel were at hand. (S. A. C., ii. 169.)

(2) The Forest of Dean, where are immense masses of iron *scoriae*, and other remains (*Arch. Journ.*, xvii. 230, Wright, *Wanderings of an Antiquary*) and, to a less extent,

(3) Near Lanchester, and in other parts of Durham. (Scarth, *Roman Britain*, p. 169.)

7. Besides these metals, we have evidence of other workings which might be in a Roman sense called mines. Coal has been found at Chester, Wroxeter, along Hadrian's Wall, and elsewhere. Objects made of Whitby jet and of Kimmeridge clay are common enough in the north and south of England respectively, and Purbeck marble was used at Chichester, Colchester, Silchester, and elsewhere for inscriptions and other purposes. Salt, too, was perhaps worked in Cheshire. But we know little or nothing of the workings whence these materials came, and, except for completeness, they do not deserve a mention.



FIG OF LEAD, FOUND NEAR TARVIN BRIDGE, CHESHIRE, 1838.



ON A SETTLEMENT OF PREHISTORIC PEOPLE IN DELAMERE FOREST.

BY GEORGE W. SHRUBSOLE, F.G.S.

(Read 23rd February, 1891.)

INTRODUCTION.

THE historic period, so far as we as a people are concerned, commences with the advent of the Roman forces to Britain, and the subsequent introduction of their customs and civilisation.

The Roman invasion of Britain made known to us the existence of two or three races then inhabiting the land.

We find a British people occupying the larger part of England proper, while in Wales and in Cumberland an older race, or perhaps only an older branch of the same Celtic race, was located, which had retreated thither before the advance of the later and more powerful immigrants. Further, there is evidence of a still older race, which had receded step by step across England, and had at that time found a resting place in the far north of Scotland and in Ireland.

But these are all historic races. We have to do at present with those earlier races with regard to which history

gives us no information, and our knowledge of which is derived from the study of their weapons and other relics, by which means we distinguish an earlier and later stone age, succeeded by an age of bronze.

PREHISTORIC CHESHIRE.

It is as well that I should state at the onset that prehistoric remains of the older stone age do not seem as yet to have been met with in Cheshire. If palæolithic man were ever here he has vanished, and left no tangible sign of his presence. It is neolithic man in his earlier and later developments whose monuments we find to-day scattered over our Cheshire hills.

It is not my intention to deal with the many difficult problems connected with these ancient races—their origin, migration, location, or absorption. My purpose is to point out and place on record their existence hereabouts, and to indicate their relics as they may be seen to-day.

Hitherto this subject, so far as Cheshire is concerned, has been neglected or overlooked by antiquaries, for I find that the record of prehistoric weapons found in the whole of the county is two stone hammers and seven bronze weapons, to which Delamere Forest contributes a single example—a bronze celt. It might be inferred from this paucity of recorded prehistoric relics from Cheshire that the prehistoric people from some cause or other avoided the district. This I hope to show was not the case; but, on the contrary, that there were more localities than one that were fairly peopled in neolithic times, and notably Delamere Forest. For the present I confine my inquiries to it, premising that anciently the boundaries were extended far beyond its present limits, even possibly coming into touch with the equally ancient forest of Macclesfield. We are quite safe in regarding the many enclosed parks in

Cheshire as a modified survival of a condition of things which formerly existed when all the higher ground in Cheshire was forest land.

The principal finds in the past of bronze implements have been at two extreme ends of the county—Broxton in the west and Wilmslow in the east. Quite recently I have seen two stone implements brought from the Heswell Hills, only a first instalment it is to be hoped. There is good evidence that the land between the Dee and the Mersey was not overlooked by the prehistoric people; indeed there is the evidence of a celt from Tranmere, as well as a fair number of arrow-heads, scrapers, and stone celts found on the sea shore at Meols, to show that they had a settlement on the spot in question; or, what is very likely with a more or less migratory people, they were in the habit of visiting the locality for purposes of fishing and gathering the mollusks so abundant on the sandbanks around. Some of the tribes of North America were in the habit of visiting the seaboard annually, when practicable, for a similar purpose. Coming back to the site of Chester, which has hitherto been regarded as a most unlikely spot in which to find traces of these people, something of much interest has turned up. In 1885, in sinking for a new gasometer on the Roodeye, there occurred at the depth of twenty-two feet a bed of gravel, in which, as the workmen informed me, several stones were seen bored with round holes. Unfortunately only one specimen was saved, which proves to be an axe made out of the base of a deer's antler. The cutting edge is much broken, as if it had seen much service. Axes of this kind, I may remark, are rarely found in England; the nearest approach to the type is from the lake dwellings of Switzerland. The find is full of interest, and may prove to be one of the earliest of our local prehistoric implements.

After this glance at the scattered traces of these people, we will look at the point more in detail as it affects their migration across the country. Derbyshire from some cause seems to have had special attractions for them if we may judge from the number of grave mounds, many hundreds of which are known. From Derbyshire they crossed the borders of Staffordshire and Cheshire, but more especially the latter. From the locality of the ancient forest of Macclesfield to Delamere we find characteristic traces all along the route, over a wide area. From Delamere we follow them to Beeston, and along the Cheshire hills to Broxton, finishing with a find of bronze implements. The main stream of migration seems to have taken the course we have indicated across Cheshire, with a branch through Wirral to the seaboard at Meols, while another important branch spread widely along the North Wales coast line. For several miles inland topping the hills and points of vantage are found the characteristic mounds and urns. We have a notable example at Hawarden in Truman's Hill. Euloe is suggestive, while around Mold are several large barrows, including the Baily Hill. Then we have them continued along the Moel Famau, as well as the Clwydian range, and at Penmaenmawr and Llanfairfechan.

The type of urn discovered along the lines of the suggested migration corresponds to that found in Derbyshire, even to the accompanying small food-vessel, so that urns found at Penmaenmawr and Delamere are in no way distinguishable from those of Derbyshire, thus confirming the view as to the course of the migration.

TRADITION AS TO A FORMER POPULATION IN DELAMERE FOREST.

Enough has been said to show the probability of a considerable population for such times having existed here, and

this may help to clear up a mystery which at present is associated with the forest. Some Saxon writers refer to the existence of a city called Edisbury in the centre of the forest. Later writers, as Webb in the seventeenth century, rather enlarge upon the original statement, as in the following passage: "I might venture to wade into a long discourse of those two towns, or cities, which not only old tales but writers both ancient and modern do make report of, and not so much as the ruin of any piece of them do remain."

The late Mr. Thomas Hughes, F.S.A., and also Mr. Beamont, two local antiquaries of no mean repute, advocated the existence of a Saxon city in the Forest. Thus says the former: A.D. 915 found Ethelfleda establishing a city and fortress on the edge of Delamere Forest. What once was Edisbury has been for centuries extinct either as a fortress or city, but tradition avers that what was now called "the chamber in the Forest" is the site of the town. However, all trace of this Saxon camp has disappeared. (*Journal Ch. Arch. Soc.*, vol. ii., p. 293.)

My own opinion upon this question is that the tradition points to something older than Saxon times. The Saxons were late in reaching this immediate district, and with the one exception of Ethelfleda, the Saxons were never a power hereabouts. It is difficult to understand how a city or fortress could disappear so completely as Edisbury is supposed to have done. Even if this were so one would expect to find some traces of a burial ground. Up to the present time no suspicion of a Saxon interment has been reported from the Forest.

The reference to these vanished cities or towns has long been a puzzle to antiquaries, since it is admitted on all hands that there is not a vestige of evidence to support the

fact of the existence of a city, or even town, within historic times. Yet it is difficult to understand of a statement so persistently made that there should not be a certain amount of truth mixed up with it; and if the tradition handed down has reference to a settlement of prehistoric people in the neighbourhood of Edisbury, the mystery is partly cleared up, for there can be no question of their existence in the locality. Their grave mounds still cluster around the hill of Edisbury. It need not be thought incredible that a tradition of this kind should be handed down from these early times. We can justify this by a local incident, which will be found fully described by the late Mr. Thomas Hughes in the first volume of our *Journal*. Near Mold, at the beginning of this century, was a mound known as the Goblin's Hill; the tradition associated with it was that a spectral figure clad in gold had been seen to enter the mound at the witching hours of midnight. Such was the local belief, vouched for on good authority. However, in 1833, the mound was levelled, and then was brought to light an urn, and a skeleton covered with an ornamental plate of gold over three feet in length and eighteen inches wide. Thus was the tradition amply justified. In this case the mound had been traditionally associated with the figure dressed in gold, and it did contain a skeleton covered with gold armour for the body. There can be no doubt about this tradition being one which had come down from prehistoric times.

We have not the same means of verifying the tradition regarding Edisbury. The frail dwellings of these early settlers could not have survived, but their grave mounds—a sure indication of their presence hereabouts—we have with us to-day.

THE BURIAL MOUNDS IN THE FOREST.

Our knowledge of the neolithic races, scanty as it is, is largely derived from the contents of their grave mounds. In these we find interred with their late owners their weapons, implements, and objects of personal attire, as well as the bones of a variety of animals, which might be presumed to have been placed there in order that they might accompany their master to the happy hunting ground beyond the setting sun, or in some way be of service to him. Like the Indians of the North American continent, they probably believed in the immortality of the soul—a belief which is seen in their treatment of the bodies of the dead and their singular burial customs. Taking for a moment a wider view of our subject, and looking at the remains of the people in adjoining counties, we are met with this fact, that on the higher lands, and often on the highest point of Derbyshire and North Staffordshire, there are grave mounds often themselves of considerable height, and conspicuous landmarks.

Our earliest knowledge of these mounds comes from our Saxon forefathers, who well knew their use, and, indeed, often used them for their own interments. By the Saxons they were called "Hloew," meaning a grave, or little hill. "Hloew" or "low" is still the name by which they are known in Derbyshire and Staffordshire. Usually there is a prefix as Hare-low, Briar-low, or Stone-low. But so persistently is this word "low" associated with these mounds in Derbyshire and Staffordshire that some three hundred places so named proved, on investigation, to have been the site of prehistoric interments. It will be inferred from the number of these mounds mentioned that in the counties named these "lows," or "barrows," as they are termed in other parts of England, have been fully investigated. Such

is the case, it may be added, with very interesting results. On the other hand, in Cheshire there had been no such systematic examination of these ancient burials.

In the Forest two only of these lows have been opened out of curiosity, and two others for the sake of the gravel they contained. In each they have proved to be the site of ancient burials. This refers to the Forest more particularly. The value of this evidence is, that it goes to show that the rule which holds good in Derbyshire, that all mounds or hillocks in which the word "low" forms a part of their names is a prehistoric burial ground, is equally true of similar mounds in Delamere Forest. This rule, I find, holds good in places at a distance. For example, near Malpas is Willow Farm, the name evidently derived from "low," for close by is a tumulus, which has yielded the usual evidence of a prehistoric burial. With this light on the subject we search the surroundings of Delamere Forest for the name of fields or mounds in which "low" or "barrow" forms a part, and find there *Cob-low, Rough-low, Seven-lows, Oulton-low, Houns-low, Ru-low, Garras-low, Kels-barrow, Wil-low Wood, and Wan-low's Well.*

In the case of words ending in "low" there can be no doubt that it points directly to the existence of a grave mound, on the spot indicated, of these prehistoric people; the name of which has through long centuries of tradition been handed down to a time when all local significance of their original designation is forgotten. There are names in which the word "low" has a secondary meaning, as *Low Farm, Wanlow's Well, Willow Green*; all places in the Forest, and indicative of the existence at one time of a low, or mound in the immediate vicinity, all trace of which except the name may have disappeared. Then in some of the southern counties, as Wiltshire, lows so called are

unknown. They are "barrows," probably owing to some tribal peculiarity of nomenclature on the part of the original people or the later comers. These we find illustrated in the forest by Kelsbarrow, in which bronze implements have been found, and Barrow, a pleasant village on the edge of the forest, which, if true to its name, ought to yield a very colony of "lows." Lastly we have in the Forest "lows" which are designated "cobs," as Glead Hill Cob, and Castle Cob. Possibly in the use of the word cob we have an allusion to a fortified position at one time. An examination of one of these cobs showed that they were originally sepulchral.

Reverting to the primary use of the word as seen in Hounds-low, Rough-low, one is tempted to regard the first word as the name of a person or tribe, as Hounds grave, Roughs grave. Certainly the personal nomenclature at present in vogue among the American Indians, in naming themselves after animals and common objects, lends some countenance to the idea. The first word in most cases is ancient; in others it has lapsed and been locally supplied, as in Oulton low. However, generally speaking, its present surroundings seem to have had little to do with the present name.

This list given of the lows must be looked upon as fragmentary. My own observations in the Forest have led me to the conclusion that these grave mounds are more numerous than is usually supposed. The value of this evidence is that it shows that a goodly number of these people lived and died within range of the Forest.

The enumeration of these has been attempted none too soon; some have been levelled to improve the land, others for the sake of the stone of which they are largely composed, while some, under the altered conditions of the Forest, are in part if not wholly forgotten. Yet they have left some

traces in the district. They have given a name to a township in the hundred of Edisbury, which could only arise from their prominence in that particular district. Again, they have given a name to more than one county family, just in the district we should expect, the east side of the county, and the name has since become common in the county, all of which points to a local association in past time with these "lows."

One low at least has the honour of being celebrated in Cheshire song:—

Bad luck to the country! the clock had struck two,
We had found ne'er a fox in the gorses we drew;
When each heart felt a thrill at the sound "Tally-Ho!"
Once more a view hollo from Old Oulton Lowe!"

Oulton low was at the time a famous fox cover, and celebrated for a run on the 16th February, 1833.

STRUCTURE AND CONTENTS OF THE "LOWS."

We may, I think, rightly conclude that in the discovery of these "lows" we have found the burial places of these prehistoric people. Very remarkable structures they are, whether we regard them as the work of a rude and primitive people, or as commemorative memorials, simple but effective, which have outlived the more costly works of later times, both Roman and Saxon. They are not merely heaps of soil, but are constructed with considerable skill, as a habitation for the dead; for, as Professor Dawkins remarks, "the tomb was to the neolithic mind as truly the habitation of the spirits of the dead as the hut was that of the living. It was the home of the dead chieftain, and the centre into which the members of the family or clan were gradually gathered, and where they led a joyous and happy life similar to that which they enjoyed on the earth. Hence the offerings made to them, and the superstitions which have clustered round them, to be remarked among the survivals

from the neolithic age into the historic period. The little cups, bowls, vases, and hollows on some of the slabs of the stone chambers of the tombs were probably intended to hold offerings made to the spirits of the dead." (*Early Man in Britain*, page 289.)

In one of the seven lows that were opened, it was found that fifty tons of quarried red sandstone had been used to form a rude cairn over the remains. So well was this done that the fragile urn was recovered unbroken, and is now in the British Museum.

The size of these mounds, too, is suggestive; they are found of all dimensions from a few feet in height to one hundred feet, a fair-sized hill.

Of the latter we have many fine examples on the North Wales border; for instance, Truman's Hill at Hawarden, Baily Hill at Mold, and the Gop above Prestatyn is a conspicuous landmark in the vale of Clwyd.

In Delamere Forest the remaining six "lows" vary from forty to one hundred and five feet in diameter, and occur at an altitude of three hundred and fifty feet above sea-level.

I have spoken of the Saxons being familiar with the nature of these "lows." Following on to Tudor times we find that Leland in his *Itinerary* thus alludes to them:—"There is a place in the Forest of Delamer cawled vii. Loos, wher be seene vii. Castle Dykes. The people there speak much of them. I think that they were made by men of warre."

The Messrs. Lysons, in 1810, referring to the passage from Leland, say: "We supposed this description to have applied to the site of Edesbury, but found nothing to answer it, at the Chamber of the Forest, or Old Pale, supposed to be the site of that town, nor could we learn, on the most diligent enquiry, that any such remains as those described by Leland are now to be found in any part of

the Forest." They were not lost as supposed by the Lysons. They are indicated on the old map of the Forest to which Ormerod had access and of which he gives a sketch. The real nature of these lows was not understood until the operations of 1845, to which I shall refer shortly.

From Leland's notice it is obvious that he wrote from report. He could not have seen them. There are no traces of dykes, and the mounds are insignificant compared with other natural banks close by. Some of them are only raised six feet. There is nothing in their external form beyond their circular shape to call attention to them. The highroad to Tarporley passes through the group, and to passers-by there is nothing in the physical features of the spot beyond what may be seen in other places in the forest. The circumstance that these "lows" formed a rude circle may have suggested to Leland that they were defensive positions and the work of men of war.

On the other hand we more correctly regard them as the burial places of men of war, perhaps noted warriors or chieftains in their day. We can scarcely imagine that similar burial rites were bestowed on each member of the tribe, involving, as it did here, the quarrying of fifty tons of stone, and the piling up of two hundred tons more of earth and gravel. Again, we see the strong tradition regarding them in Leland's time. "The people there speak much of them." We are indebted to him for chronicling this belief of the people thereabouts, and so keeping up the continuity of the tradition. The disafforesting of Delamere did something more than uproot the trees; it has removed the old squatters, with their stories and traditions handed down through many generations of bygone times. The nature of these "lows" is not now understood by the humbler dwellers on and around them. To them they are "boonks" and nothing more.

We have valuable details as to these "lows" in Delamere Forest a century ago, in the pages of Ormerod, who mentions, "That a mile south-east of the foot of Edisbury Hill, at the lower end of a small natural lake called Fish Pool, are the tumuli known by the name of the Seven Lows, undoubtedly the 'VII Loos,' alluded to by Leland as the marks of 'men of warre,' and much spoken of in his time. They are arranged in a form nearly semicircular, and are of different sizes, measuring in diameter at the base respectively 105, 45½, 40, 105, 66, 68 feet. The seventh has been carried away to form a road, another was opened at a former period, both of which were composed of the dry gravelly soil of the forest, and contained a black matter, similar to that which appeared on opening Castle Hill Cob, a tumulus also on Delamere Forest, in connection with a second called Glead Hill Cob, and is stated to have contained a quantity of black soil, which might be supposed to be either animal matter or produced by the effects of fire."

The later history of these lows is supplied by the late Sir Philip Egerton, on whose estate these seven lows are situate, who tells us that in February, 1845, "a tenant employed in cultivating the adjoining land, being in want of materials to level an old road, opened for that purpose the tumulus referred to in Ormerod's plan as No. 6. On digging into it he found that, so far from being composed of the dry gravelly soil of the forest, as the others were, with the exception of the superficial covering, it was composed entirely of fragments of the sandstone rock, derived apparently from an old quarry between the tumulus and the lake on its north, called 'Fish Pool.' On digging into the mound on the east side they arrived at a single layer of stones; on advancing a little further they found two layers; still further the stones were two in depth; still further the

stones were three, four, and five deep. The quantity of stones in this tumulus cannot have been less than fifty tons. Fragments of charcoal and earth, discoloured by fire, were found over a great part of the floor of the mound. Its circumference was rather more than sixty yards, and the height in the centre six feet.

"The urn was found on the north-east side, where the stones were two in depth; it was of earthenware, apparently baked or sun dried. Its dimensions are as follows: Circumference at the rim, two feet seven inches; largest circumference, two feet eleven inches; diameter of the foot, five inches; height, one foot one inch. At four inches below the rim a raised fillet surrounds the urn, and the portion between the rim and the fillet is rudely ornamented with parallel lines drawn diagonally in various directions, but never decussating. They appear as if formed by pressing a piece of twisted cord on the soft clay." (*Archæological Journal*, vol. iii., p. 157-8.) I have seen the urn in question in the British Museum. It is identical in character and outline with urns found in Derbyshire and on the coast of North Wales.

Four miles north of the seven lows is Houndslow. In 1879, Mr. John Harrison, of New Pale, commenced levelling the site known as Houndslow, preparatory to building. The workmen in the course of their operations came across a tribal burying place of the neolithic people; for such this mound proved to be. Ten or twelve large urns, filled with burnt bones were met with, and, as is usually the case in unskilful hands, fell to pieces on attempting to remove them. The only survival was one of the smaller vessels, so often associated with the larger, and known as food or incense cups. Mr. Harrison was from home at the time of the discovery, and on his return did his best to recover from the pockets of the workmen some of the relics which

were seen. These included three barbed flint arrow-heads of good type, flint scraper, fragment of flint knife, bronze pin. In 1887 Mr. Harrison was good enough to show me the several articles described above.

The next find I have to chronicle brings these neolithic people to the neighbourhood of Beeston, and again we find them occupying the higher ground around Beeston Castle Hill. In 1885, during the course of draining a field in the vicinity of the old castle, the workmen disinterred three stone implements. First a very fine specimen of an axe-hammer, eight inches long, two and a half inches wide, and weighing nearly five pounds. It is a formidable weapon, symmetrically shaped, hammer headed at one end, with sharp cutting edge at the other. The material is not unlike a variety of greenstone that occurs at Penmaenmawr. The second implement was still larger, a stone axe; the curiosity of the workmen led them to break it in pieces, and the pieces were, unfortunately, not recovered. The other implement was a stone polished celt, with sharp cutting edge. By kind permission of Lord Tolle-mache, the axe-hammer is exhibited to-night. For the details of the above find I am indebted to Mr. Stephen Cawley, Priestlands, Tarporley.

The author of the *Cheshire Glossary* has scarcely caught the right meaning of the word "low." Hence he tells us that lowe means a bank or hill, and explains that the name may often be found in hills, the summits of which were used for bonfires or signal fires, "lowe" meaning a flame, "all in a lowe" all in flames. The latter use of the word I should derive from "glow," hence the expression "all in a glow." I think it quite possible that some of the more elevated of the "lows" may have served the purpose of beacon fires; just as others in Saxon or later times had their rounded tops encircled with wooden palisades, as a

dwelling or for defensive purposes, and then they have come down to us with the addition of the word castle, as in the case of Castle Cob Low, in the Forest. But in either case, the beacon fire, and fortified dwelling was not the original object of the structure.

THE HABITATIONS OF THE PREHISTORIC PEOPLE.

We have found the burial places of these prehistoric people, and now a word as to their dwellings. These, we may rightly assume, would not be far distant. These dwellings, as we know from other instances, were wooden, or wattled huts, clustered together within a circular patch of ground, and defended by a ditch, or palisades. In many parts of England the outline of the ground, and ditch used for the purpose is still to be seen. I have not as yet met with any similar indications in the Forest, and the light and sandy nature of the soil, as well as the advanced cultivation, is somewhat against the prospect of finding such spots.

Still, in elevated positions in various parts of the county, and especially on the borders of North Wales, there are circular patches of ground with an encircling ditch, which it is usual to describe as a British encampment, and some of these at least may be with greater probability put down as the sites of prehistoric villages. As to the position selected for these dwellings, geology can throw a little light on the question. In these early times there is no doubt of the fact that the rainfall was considerably in excess of what it is at present, consequently much of the ground at low levels was either marsh, bog, or inundated by water, while the rivers extended beyond their present bounds. It follows from this physical condition of the country that its only habitable parts were the hills, and hillsides, covered with an abundant growth of forest trees and herbage, affording both

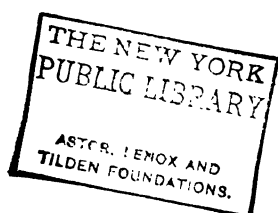
food and shelter for a variety of wild cattle and game. Under the circumstances we have mentioned, it is evident that the site of Delamere Forest would have many attractions for this early race. Its elevated position, its sandy and gravelly soil, its gentle undulations, its streams and meres abounding in fish, the forest glades, the home of the deer and wild oxen, were advantages which were duly recognised, and probably no inconsiderable population of this early race found a home in this genial spot. The correctness of this opinion is shown by the number of "lows" scattered here and there over the Forest.

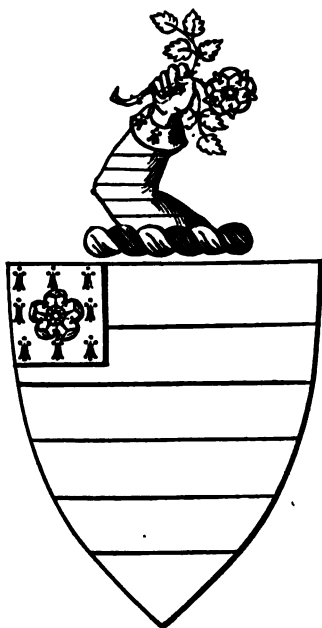
As late as 1617 Webb tells us of the existence of "no small store of deer, both red and fallow, plenty of pasture in the vales, wood upon the hills, fern and heath on the plain, great store of fish and fowl in the meres, pewits in the flashes," &c. (Ormerod, vol. ii., p. 110.)

As to the Forest, it is only within the last century that it lost one of its chief characteristics—its game. The supply was abundant, and in the Middle Ages was liberally shared by some of the Chester monasteries.

In prehistoric time subsistence would largely depend upon skill in hunting. We know from the bones of animals found in and around their settlements that there was plenty of large game; while their flint arrows and bronze spears would not be thought contemptible weapons at the present day. We therefore conclude that these neolithic men were hunters.

May, 1892.—I must apologise for this abrupt termination of my paper. I had hoped to have continued my researches in the Forest. It has been wisely ordered otherwise. The pleasant and fruitful task I leave to other hands.





ARMS.—Barry of six Or and Azure on a canton Ermine a rose Gules, seeded Or, bearded Vert.

CREST.—An arm couped and embowed, vested as the coat and cuffed Ermine, grasping a rose branch proper.

“This cote was augmented by Sr Rich: St George, Norroy, at his Visitation 1613 and confirmed for Randle Holme, senior, and his heires.” (Harl. MS. 2161, f. 117.)

RANDLE
of Chester
herald, &c.
Academ
Bapt.
March

RANDLE HO
of Chester, at
herald, &c., Shei
1705, Born 1659

Ran.



THE FOUR RANDLE HOLMES, OF
CHESTER,
ANTIQUARIES, HERALDS, AND GENEALOGISTS,
c. 1571 TO 1707.

BY J. P. EARWAKER, M.A., F.S.A.

(Read 17th November, 1890.)

TOWARDS the end of the fourteenth century a moiety of the manor of Tranmere, Tranmore, or Tranmole, in Wirrall hundred, co. Chester, was acquired by ROBERT DE HOLME, on his marriage with Matilda, one of the two daughters and coheirs of William de Tranmole, lord of that manor. His descendants for some eight or nine generations continued to hold and occupy that estate till the reign of James I., when it was sold by William Holme,¹ of Chester, who had succeeded to it on the death

¹ This William Holme, of Chester, "stationer," who was about fifty-eight years of age in 1611, married Anne, daughter of William Nicolls, of co. Devon, and was buried in Trinity Church, Chester, on the 3rd August, 1617. He left issue. From the books of the Chester Stationers' Company it would appear that he was admitted into that Company on the 12th June, 1592. See also Harl. MS. 2054, f. 92b, where it states: "1591 this yeare Wm. Holme stationer came [to Chester], no mention of any before." This William Holme, "the sonne of Rychard holme of tranmoore in the Countye of Chester yeoman," had been apprenticed in 1569 for eleven years to John Harrison, citizen and stationer of London. He was admitted a freeman of the Stationers' Company of London in 1580, and to the Livery in 1604 (Arber's Transcript of the Stationers' Register, vol. i., p. 396, &c.).

of his young nephew, John Holme, who died in 1611. The father of this William Holme was Richard Holme, of Tranmole, gentleman, whose younger brother, Thomas Holme, was the first of his family, who settled in Chester, about the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

This THOMAS HOLME¹ was a smith by trade, and lived in a house in Bridge Street. By his wife Elizabeth, the daughter of John Devenett, of Kinderton, co. Flint, he had a family of at least four sons and four daughters.² He was buried at St. Michael's, Chester, on the 28th May, 1610, his wife having been buried there on the 23rd December, 1608. His eldest son, *William Holme*, who became a "stationer,"³ was resident in Chester in 1604, but subsequently went to London, and died there before his father in 1607, and was buried at St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, leaving issue. Thomas Holme's second son, *Ralph Holme*, remained in Chester, and continued his father's trade of a blacksmith. He married Ellen, daughter of Richard Sneyd, of Hope, co. Flint, by whom he had four daughters,—Elizabeth, who died young, Anne, Grace, and Elizabeth, who all married and lived in Chester.⁴ His third son was *Thomas Holme*,

¹ Thomas Holme, the brother of Richard Holme, of Tranmere, was the third son of William Holme, the second son of Robert Holme, of Tranmere.

² His daughters were Ursula, married to Richard (or Rafe) Shurlock, of Chester; . . . married to Edward Smyth, of Chester; . . . married to . . . Chersley, of London; and Anne, who was married at St. Michael's, 3rd May, 1588, to Richard Powell, of Chester (see also Harl. MS. 2161, f. 117).

³ In 1581, "William Hulme, son of Thomas Hulme, of Chester, smythe," was apprenticed to "William Hulme Cytizen and Stationer of London." He was admitted a freeman in 1589 (Arber's Transcript, vol. ii., p. 110, &c.).

⁴ Elizabeth (who died young), the eldest of these four daughters, was baptised at St. Michael's, 10th June, 1610; Anne married Thomas Harrison, of Chester; Grace, baptised at St. Michael's, 2nd February, 1611-12, married there 4th February, 1633-4, to Gerard Mercer; and Elizabeth, baptised at St. Michael's, 6th September, 1615, married Richard Bridge, of Chester.

who was living unmarried in 1628, and who died in 1639 without issue.¹ His fourth son was *Randle Holme* (I.).

RANDLE HOLME, THE FIRST, BORN c. 1571, DIED 1655.

RANDLE HOLME, the first of the four Cheshire anti-quaries and heralds who bore this distinctive name, was the fourth son of Thomas Holme, and, as he is described as dying in the eighty-fourth year of his age in 1655, was probably born about the year 1571; but the existing registers of St. Michael's do not begin so early. He took up the trade of an arms-painter,² and was enrolled as a member of the Company of "the Painters, Glaziers, Embroiderers, and Stationers"³ of Chester, of whom not only he, but his son, grandson, and great-grandson were all distinguished and influential members. About the year 1598 he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Alcock, of Chester, and then the widow of Thomas Chaloner,⁴ of Chester, a

¹ Letters of administration were granted to Randle Holme, senior, alderman, of the goods, &c., of Thomas Holme, his brother, of the city of Chester, deceased, dated 11th March, 1638-9 (Harl. MS. 2022, f. 128).

² As specimens of the character of the "painting" which he undertook, the following entries from the old churchwardens' accounts of St. Michael's, Chester, will be found of interest:—

1606. Item payd to Rondulphe Holmes for paynting ye place
for ye sword - - - - - vj^s

1609. Itm payd to Randle Holmes for guilding and payntinge
the Stondart for Mr. Maiors sword - - - - - v^s

" Itm payd to Randle Holmes for laying the pulpytt and
the cover in colors and guildinge the bobbes - - - x^s iiij^d

³ He was apprenticed on the 10th January, 1587, to Thomas Chaloner, of Chester, arms-painter, for the term of ten years, and some eleven years later married his master's widow.

⁴ Very little is known of this Thomas Chaloner and his family. He died on the 14th May, 1598, and was buried at St. Michael's, Chester, where on the second pillar of the nave there was formerly a tablet bearing a short Latin inscription to his memory. He is also stated on one of the Randle Holme monuments, subsequently to be described, to have been at one time Ulster

distinguished antiquary and herald, who had been at one time Ulster king of arms. By this marriage he succeeded to the papers of his wife's late husband, and it is very probable that the possession of these collections led to his taking up the study of genealogy and family history as a profession, in conjunction with his other business as an arms-painter.¹ It is probable that Thomas Chaloner had held an official position as deputy to the Heralds' College, in Chester, in which he was succeeded by Randle Holme, for in March, 1600-1, William Segar, Norroy king of arms, appointed "Randall Holme resident in the citty of Chester" his deputy, to keep a "regester booke of Funeralls" in "the countyes of Chester Lancaster and North Wales," wherein "I will that he shall truelie enter, from time to time, the Armes and Creastes, Match, issue and decease of all such persons of Coate

king of arms in Ireland. He is said to have had a son Jacob Chaloner, and a grandson James Chaloner, who appear to have lived in London and followed in his footsteps as professional compilers of genealogies. Many of their pedigrees are to be found in the volumes of the Randle Holme collections among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. By some writers this James Chaloner has been confused with another James Chaloner, of the Gisborough family, who wrote the treatise on the Isle of Man appended to King's *Vale Royall*, printed in 1657. Thomas Chaloner had another son, Daniel, who was bound apprentice to "Maximilian Poutrain, *alias* Colte, of the parish of St. Bartholomew the Great, beside Westminster, London, stone carver," on the 15th May, 1607, by "Randle Holme, of the city of Chester, servant to Henry, the most illustrious Prince of Wales" (see Harl. MS. 2022, f. 183). A volume of pedigrees by the Chaloners was, in 1817, in the hands of the Rev. Hugh Cholmondeley, Dean of Chester.

¹ I have, for instance, a short pedigree, on vellum, showing the descent of "Thomas Marbury, now Bachler of Arts in Brasonnose Colledge 1632," which is signed as follows: "That this descent is trewly sett downe, and Justly proved by record and other Authentick matter I Randle Holme of ye Citty of Chester Alderman and Deputy for ye office of Armes doe testifye the same vnder my hand the fourth day of September Ano Dñi 1632. (Signed) RANDLE HOLME." Many similar documents, long pedigree rolls, &c., drawn up by him and his successors, are still to be found amongst the muniments of many old families in Cheshire and the neighbouring counties, or are copied in the Randle Holme MS. collections now among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum.

A armor and worship as it shall please God to call out of this transitory life, and shall receive worshipfull enterment according to their estates and degrees." He was also to demand and collect the "due fees" as stated in the schedule, and to account for the same to the said Norroy king of arms.¹ This appointment was confirmed by Richard St. George, Norroy, on the 20th May, 1606.²

In the year 1604 he and his elder brother, William Holme, who had not then left Chester for London, are mentioned as being aldermen of their Company, his brother being a "stationer" and he a "painter."

In 1607 he is described as "Randle Holme of the city of Chester, servant to Henry the most illustrious Prince of Wales" (Harl. MS. 2022), and in 1613, at the heraldic visitation of Richard St. George, Norroy king of arms, the confirmation of his coat of arms and his crest was granted to "Randle Holme of the city of Chester gentleman" (see Harl. MS. 2161).

In October, 1615, he was elected one of the two sheriffs of Chester, and in 1622 he rebuilt or enlarged his house at the Bridge Street end of Castle Lane, subsequently to be referred to.

In 1625 he was one of those in the city of Chester who were asked to contribute to the exchequer of Charles I., the "loan," as it was termed, demanded from him being £10. He has preserved a note of the "privy seal" sent to him about this loan, which is as follows:³

To our Trusty and well beloved Randle Holmes of Chester, gent.

By the King.

Trusty and welbeloved having observed in the presidents

¹ Lansdowne MSS., No. 879, British Museum.

² Harl. MS. 2041, printed on p. vi of the Introduction to *Cheshire and Lancashire Funeral Certificates*, Record Society, vol. vi., 1882.

³ Harl. MS. 2022, f. 183.

and customs of former tymes that the Kings and Queens of this our Realm upon extraordinary occasions have used to resort to those contributions which arise from the generality of subjects or to the private helpe of some well affected by way of loane &c, the summe which we require is ten pounds &c, the person to collect it is Sir George Booth Knt and Bart,¹ with promise to repay it within 18 months &c.

Given under our privy seale at Hampton Court 19 November in the first yeare of our reigne, 1625.

A few years later, in 1631, he was one of those selected in Chester for "obligatory knighthood,"² which was another form of obtaining funds for an empty exchequer; and he "compounded for his knighthood" by the payment of £10. A copy of the receipt given to him by Sir George Booth, Knt. and Bart., is preserved in Harl. MS. 2022, f. 128^b, as follows:³

Com. Cest. 15 Oct. Año. R. R. Caroli Angl' &c 7 Año 1631.
Received this day and yeare above saide of Randle Holme
cittizen and Alderman of the said citty the suñe of ten
pounds And is in discharge of a composition made with
myselfe and other his Majesties Commissioners for his con-
tempt in not attending and receiving the order of Knighthood
at his highness Coronation according to the law in that case
provided.

I say rec^d the suñe of . . . x^{li} [£10]
by me G: BOOTH.

Four interesting letters relating to fees for funerals, &c., written by him to Sir Richard St. George, Norroy king of arms, and now preserved in the Bodleian Library, Oxford,

¹ This was Sir George Booth, of Dunham Massey, co. Chester.

² For an account of "obligatory knighthood," together with the "lists of the Esquires and Gentlemen in Cheshire and Lancashire, who refused the order of knighthood at the coronation of Charles I.," see a paper by me, contributed to *Miscellanies relating to Lancashire and Cheshire*, Record Society, 1885 pp. 193-223.

³ This has been printed in the *Cheshire Sheaf*, No. 1190 (vol. ii., p. 102)

Randall Holme

1606.

Randall Holme

1623.

Randle Holme

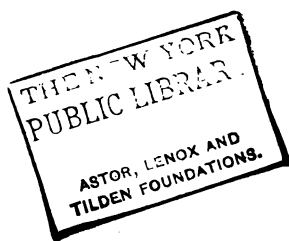
1630.

Randle Holme

1653.

AUTOGRAPHS OF RANDLE HOLME (I.)

(FROM THE CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS OF ST. MARY ON THE HILL, CHESTER).



have recently been printed by the Chetham Society.¹ The first of these is dated 22nd September, 1623, the second May 25th [? 1625], and the others 2nd April, 1632, and 30th November [1619], respectively.² They show the difficulties he laboured under in collecting fees, &c., and how his business was interfered with by unauthorised painters, who, as soon as they heard of the death of any person of importance, offered to do the necessary arms painting for the funeral and to undertake the arrangement of it at lower rates than the Herald's College allowed. In the earliest letter (1619), he says—

“The office [of arms] hath known me to be an antient practytioner of Armory and was sworne servant to the prince [Henry, Prince of Wales, see p. 117]. I have labored heere [Chester] to mantayne the honor of the office of Armes & for their profit as it is well knowne among our gentry in these parts. I trust none can justly chardge me but that I have delt honestley carefully and trewly in everythinge whearin I have been employed.”

In October, 1633, he was elected to the highest office he could hold in the city, that of Mayor, which he retained till October, 1634.³ During his year of office an amusing incident occurred, of which he has left a full account on record, and which is well worthy of quotation as showing the manners and customs of the times. Thomas Howard, Earl of Arundel, Earl Marshal of England, accompanied by other noblemen and gentlemen, of whom the Earl of Derby was one, was passing through Chester on July 19th,

¹ Chetham Miscellanies, vol. v. (Chetham Society, vol. xcvi., 1875), pp. 23 to 38.

² In Harl. MS. 2180, ff. 143, 146, are two letters from Sir Richard St. George to Randle Holme (I.), written in 1619 and 1621.

³ In the churchwardens' accounts for St. Mary's, there is an entry in the year 1633-4, relating to “the ground whereon the right worshipfull Randle Holme nowe Mayor hath built his pue.”

1634, and, making a few hours' stay there, expected the mayor to wait upon him as a mark of respect, and as was then customary. But, as it happened to be a Saturday, the mayor was accidentally delayed in the market, whereupon the earl took great umbrage, and sent a messenger with a warrant to bring him into his presence at once.¹ When the mayor appeared, carrying his white staff, which he had been holding as an emblem of his office, in his hand, the following conversation took place.²

"When M^r Major was about [the] middle of the chamber the Earle of Arundell saies ys this yo^r Major and was answered by the Earle of Darbie hee was, but before M^r Major could well come nere to salute the Earle of Arundell the Earle saied M^r Major I sent for yo^a to tell yo^a yo^r offence yo^a haue comitted in not giueing yo^r attendance as yo^a ought & now doe yo^a come with yo^r authority & wth that suddenly tooke the staff out of M^r Majors hands & laid itt in the windowe saying I will teach yo^a to knowe yo^rselfe & attend on peeres of the realme, though I care not for yo^r obseruances yet because yo^a want manners I will teach yo^a some & yo^a shall further heare from mee. I would haue yo^a knowe I haue power to comit yo^a to teach yo^a [to] knowe yo^rselfe and mee and to giue better attendance. Then M^r Mayor saied yf itt like yo^r hono^r I knewe not of yo^r coming to towne till yo^r messenger came to mee, for yf I had I would wth my brethren haue attended to give yo^r hono^r entertainem^t

¹ It appears from the full account of this interview in Harl. MS. 2057, f. 33, that Saturday being "the cheefe weekly markt day in the said Citty," the mayor was busily engaged between one and two o'clock in the afternoon, "according to custome," in "the market house to see the ordering of the market," when the messenger came to him with a warrant from the Earl of Arundel, desiring his immediate attendance "to answeare such matters as on his Majestie's behalfe should be objected against him." The mayor immediately went carrying "his white staff in his hand." The mayor had ultimately to pay 10s. for the warrant, and 13s. 4d. for the messenger's attendance.

² Harl. MS. 2057, f. 33. See also Harl. MS. 2125, f. 309b, &c., where an account of this interview is also preserved.

"Quoth the Earle I neither care for yoⁿ nor yo^r brethren nor yo^r obseruances but would haue yoⁿ take notice when noble men come to yo^r towne & learne yoⁿ better manners. Then M^r Major p^tested wth theis words clapping his hand on his breast, I p^test before Christ Jesus neither I nor anie of my seruants knewe of yo^r being in towne, for who should tell mee or how should I knowe thereof & againe p^tested I drawe God to witnesse I knewe not of yo^r being here but by yo^r s^uuant who came to mee, I haue not beene so ill bredd to neglect anie farr inferior to yo^r worth much more to yo^r hono^r had I had knowledge of yo^r comeing. Why quoth the Earle all the towne knoweth thereof but you would not knowe, my Lord of Darbie can come, though his age requier forbearance & yet yoⁿ not knowe, but I will teach yoⁿ to knowe when I or any of the nobility come, to be obseruant and attendant.

"Then M^r Major saied, my noble lord of Darbie knowes my carriage and I am psuaded thinkes I speake truth, then the Earle of Darbie saied my lord I verily thinke M^r Major speaketh truth, and would haue beene noe way neglectiue, hee ys soe generous (or such a word) but I verily thinke y^t [he] was in ignorance."

There is a good deal more to the same effect, but the Earl of Arundel's wrath was finally appeased, and he and the Earl of Derby left Chester that afternoon. In the course of the dispute the Earl of Arundel said: "I am tould yoⁿ haue dependency upon my office of armes, then presently M^r Major saied y^t y^s true my lord & that tyeth me in a double bond, had I knowne of yo^r comeing to haue giuen yoⁿ all dutifull obseruance."¹

In 1635, Randle Holme lost his wife, Elizabeth, who was buried at St. Mary's on the Hill, Chester, on the 29th May

¹ The account of this interview is signed by Edward Whitby, the then Recorder of the city, who no doubt was present with the Mayor. In Harl. MS. 2125, f. 308, is an autograph letter from the Earl Rivers (signed Savage), dated 9th August, 1634, referring to this matter and saying he would see the Earl of Arundel and put it right.

in that year. He did not long remain a widower, for on the 11th September following he was married at St. Mary's to Katherine, daughter of Ralph Allen, alderman of Chester, and the relict, successively, of Matthew Ellis, of Overleigh, and of Matthew Brown, of Netherleigh, both near Chester. By his first wife, Elizabeth, Randle Holme had two sons, William and Randle, but by his second wife he had no issue. *William Holme*, the eldest son, who was baptised at St. Mary's on the 6th October, 1599, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Edwards, of Mold, co. Flint, gentleman,¹ by whom he had one child, William, baptised at St. Peter's, Chester, on the 29th August, 1623, who died in his infancy. He died in his twenty-fourth year, and was buried at St. Mary's in July, 1623. The other son, *Randle Holme*, subsequently distinguished from his father by being called "Randle Holme the second," was baptised at St. Mary's on the 15th July, 1601.

Both these sons, when they attained to man's estate, were admitted as freemen of their father's Company, "the Painters, Glaziers, Embroiderers, and Stationers," on the 17th October, 1622. In connection with this, the following entries from the Company's books will be read with interest:—

1622. Payd for Sacke and Clared wine at William Holmes
dynner [to ye Company at his fathers new buildinge
in Castle Lane]² - - - - - ix^s
,, Payd for Sacke and Clared at Rand: Holmes dynner
[the next day for the Company and their wives at
the same place]² - - - - - vj^s ij^d

¹ She married for her second husband, William Leigh, of Booths, near Knutsford, Esq., and died at Booths, on the 4th April, 1634 (*Cheshire Funeral Certificates*, Record Society, vol. vi., p. 127).

² These words are added in another hand, that of the third Randle Holme. They are of special interest in this instance as showing that in 1622 Randle Holme (I.) had completed his "new building" in Castle Lane.

William Holme was made "clerk" of the Company, to make all entries in the books, &c., and his untimely death in 1623 is there duly noted. His successor was his brother, who is subsequently described as "Randle Holme clerke and steward of the Company," and for many years all the entries in these books are in the handwriting of Randle Holme (II.).

When Randle Holme, senior, was elected mayor of the city, in October, 1633, his son was appointed one of the two sheriffs, and the entry in the Company's books records this double honour as follows:—

"St. Lukes Day 1633 Randle Holme Esquier, Maior of ye Citty of Chester, Mr Randle Holme, painter, his sonne and Mr Richard Bryd, merchant, sherives of ye sayd Citty."

During the early years of the seventeenth century Randle Holme's official position in connection to the Heralds' College is frequently mentioned in the various funeral certificates he had to take, as shown in the volume printed by the Record Society in 1882.¹ In these he is described as deputy to the office of arms, and after 1633 his position as one of the aldermen of the city is given as well.²

He was in Chester throughout the whole of the troublous period of the Civil War and during the long siege which that city had to undergo from September, 1645, to February, 1646. He was also one of the few residents who remained in the city during the violent outbreak of the plague which devastated it in 1647.³ When the forces of the Parliament obtained the upper hand he was charged with having taken

¹ *Cheshire and Lancashire Funeral Certificates, A.D. 1600 to 1678*, edited by J. Paul Rylands, F.S.A.

² A certificate, dated 1637, is described as having been taken "by Randle Holme of the Citty of Chester, Alderman and Deputy to the office of Armes."

³ One of the witnesses mentioned in the papers relating to his "delinquency" states that "he stayed in the Citie at the tyme of the Visitation [of the plague] and did the Citie good service."

the king's part, and for his "delinquency," as it was termed, was fined in January, 1646, in the sum of £160. After his death his son and successor petitioned against the payment of this large sum, and in the various documents by which this petition was supported, the following interesting notices of Randle Holme, senior, occur.

Mr. Peter Brereton in his report states:¹

"I find that the said Alderman Holme being summoned in 1651 to pay in his said fine, petitioned here, setting forth, that being about 70 yeares of age, and having lived in Chester all his tyme, was constrained to continue his habitation there when the same was a garrison; yet never acted, nor was ayding to the Kings party during the troubles but still manifested his good affection to the Parliament. In so much that at the reducing of the said Citie, he was known by all in authoritie there to stand so well affected to the Parliament, that he was by an ordinance of Parliament, continued in office in the said Citie and put in the Commission of the Peace; and after[wards], by Act of Parliament, made a Commissioner for leying severall assessments for the army."

He further adds that—

"He was never there looked upon as a Delinquent, but rather was reputed as a reall freind to the Parliament and was a Commissioner in all Acts and Ordinances for the Monthly Assessment in the Citie and was therein very painfull and industrious."

Another witness deposes that—

"He lived with his family in the Bridgestreet in Chester both peaceably and civilly and dyed very old as he hath heard about 80 yeares of age. And that before and since theise late troubles or warr the said M^r Holme, being aged, lived in the said Citty where his subsistence was and was ever held a peaceable man and looked upon as the Parliament's freind and accompted to be a very good cittizen and after the

¹ Royalist Composition Papers, Public Record Office, London.

reducing of the Cittie was soe well liked of, as he was kept in his place of Aldermanship and Justice of Peace, to the day of his death, and was nominated a Commissioner for monthly assessments and other publique affaires; and did act therein for the Parliament and Commonwealth, very faithfully to this deponents owne knowledge by which he conceived he was well affected to the present government."

Further than this, another witness states—

"That after the reducing of the Citie of Chester, Sir William Brereton then generall and Governour of the said Citie, did looke upon the said Mr Holme, not as a Delinquent but as a freind to the Parliament, and employed him as a freind of trust to repaire the Breaches of the walls and other business for the good of the State and the defence of the said Citie."

It is to be hoped that after all this evidence as to Randle Holme's fidelity to the Parliament that his son was not obliged to pay this fine of £160 for his father's supposed "delinquency."

He died full of years and honour on the 16th [? 26th] January, 1654-5, and was buried at St. Mary's on the 30th of that month.¹ In the books of the Stationers' Company it is stated: "This yeare [1654-5] Mr. Randle Holmes senior dyed, who had been Alderman of the Company 52 years"! The following monumental inscription, painted on a board, bearing the arms of Holme (quartering Tranmoll and Lymme) and impaling Alcock, was formerly in the church, but is now lost:—

Here beneath lyeth the bodyes of Randle Holme, of y^e Citie
of Chester,

Ald[erman] and Justice of Peace, and was Maior thereof 1633
died y^e 16 of Jan^y 1655, æt. 84;

¹ The entry in the register is as follows:—"Randle Holme senr. Alderman buried on the north side in the Church in Mr. Browne of Vpton pue the 30th day of Januarie" (1654-5).

Also of Elizabeth his wife,
 daughter to Tho. Alcock, and widow to Tho. Chaloner, gent.
 She dyed the 24 of May, 1635, and had yssue two sonnes,
 William Holme y^t died 1623, without yssue li-
 ving and Randle Holme, now living, who
 was also maior of this citty 1643.

His will is not now to be found either at Chester or in London, but an abstract of it occurs amongst the Randle Holme family deeds in Harl. MS. 2022, f. 148, &c. It was dated 6th August, 1648, with a codicil dated 19th April, 1654.¹ His wife, Katherine, survived him for many years, being buried at St. Mary's on the 15th January, 1671-2.²

As already stated, the Holme family originally lived in St. Michael's parish as shown by the entries relating to them in the register of that church, but about the year 1598 Randle Holme appears to have gone to live, directly after his marriage,³ in a house in Castle Lane, leading out of Lower Bridge Street. This house he rebuilt or enlarged about 1622, as shown by the entry in the Stationers' Company's books, already quoted.⁴ He thus came into St.

¹ He mentions that he had settled all his estate, except one messuage in the Eastgate Street, on his son Randle Holme and the latter's son Randle Holme, and that the messuage in the Eastgate Street had been settled on his wife, Katherine, for her life, with remainder to his five grandchildren, William, Katherine, Elizabeth, Amy, and Alice Holme, to receive the profits thereof for ten years, and then to his grandchild Randle Holme and his heirs for ever. All the goods in the house in which he lived to his son Randle Holme. In Harl. MS. 2016, there are interrogatories relating to the inventory of the goods of Randle Holme, deceased, dated 23rd June, 1655.

² Her will, dated 12th March, 1670-1, is also copied in Harl. MS. 2022, f. 148, &c. One of the bequests was, "to Katherine Parker my virginalls and 5 shillings to put them in order."

³ See the lease referred to in Harl. MS. 2022, f. 182, "for the lives of Randle Holme, Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Chaloner," which must have been about 1598, directly after his marriage to Elizabeth Chaloner, and before he had any children of his own.

⁴ In the accounts for that year there is the record of the two sons of Randle Holme (I.) being admitted as freemen in 1622, and the "dinner" they gave to the Company were held in their "father's new building in Castle Lane."

Mary's parish, with which he and his descendants were so long subsequently identified. The baptisms of his children were recorded in the register there, and his signature appears in the churchwardens' books as present at a meeting of the parishioners in 1606. From Easter, 1607, to Easter, 1609, he filled the office of churchwarden there.

The house in Castle Lane which he occupied has quite recently (since this paper was read) been identified by Mr. E. W. Cox, who has written an interesting account of it, which will be printed in the next volume of the Society's *Journal*, illustrated by sketches. It stood at the corner of Castle Lane and Bridge Street, and is now partly used as a public-house. In one of the rooms are three coats of arms relating to Randle Holme, but now covered with whitewash.

The site of this house, which was then two gardens, having Bridge Street on the east side, and Castle Lane on the south, was sold on the 1st April, 15 Henry VIII. [1524], to Randle Brereton, of Chester, and as recorded in Harl. MS. 2022, f. 182, &c., "on these garden places Randle Brereton, Esq., late Vice Chamberlain of Chester, built severall houses now inhabited by Will. Ball, Ran. Holme, Thomas Wright and Margaret Hooker." This property was subsequently sold on the 4th November, 22 Elizabeth [1580], by Richard Brereton, of Eccleston, Esq., to Robert Ireland, of Halewood, co. Lancaster, gentleman. On the 7th July, 12 Charles I. [1636],¹ John Ireland, of Halewood, gentleman, leased one of these houses to Randle Holme for the term of three lives, himself, Randle Holme his son, and Randle Holme his grandson, in consideration of the

¹ Harl. MS. 2022, f. 182, &c. This MS. contains a number of early deeds relating to this property.

surrender of an earlier lease made by George Ireland (father of John), for the lives of Randle Holme, Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob Chaloner.¹

RANDLE HOLME, THE SECOND, BORN 1601, DIED 1659.

RANDLE HOLME (II.), the second of that name, was, as already stated, the second son of his father by his first wife, and was baptized at St. Mary's, on the 15th July, 1601.² He followed his father's business of a "painter," and was also a partner with him in his official duties in connection with the Heralds' College. On the 29th September, 1625, he married Katherine, eldest daughter of Matthew Ellis, of Overleigh, near Chester, gentleman, by whom he had a family of three sons and five daughters. After the death of his first wife he married secondly, in September, 1643, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Dodd, of Chester, and the relict of Samuel Martin, of Chester, merchant, but had no issue by her.

In 1629 he was elected one of the two churchwardens for St. Mary's, and he held that office from Easter in that year to Easter, 1631. The accounts for those two years, in the old churchwardens' book of that parish, are in his clear and beautiful handwriting (see *facsimile*).

¹ A new lease was granted by Mr. George Ireland to Randle Holme (III.) on the 11th September, 1660 (Harl. MS. 2082, at the beginning), and it is probable that he lived there till his other residence, "Lamb Row," in Bridge Street, was built by him about 1670.

² This date is taken from the pedigree of the Holme family drawn up by Randle Holme (I.) in 1628, and now contained in Harl. MS. 2161, f. 117, and is most probably correct, but it cannot be verified, as the early register of St. Mary's church is now unfortunately lost. It does not, however, agree with the age of Randle Holme (II.) as given on his monument (see *postea*), where he is said to have died in his sixty-third year, in 1659. This would make him to have been born in 1597, which is impossible, as his mother's first husband, Thomas Chaloner, did not die till 1598.

These be the Accounts of M^r Randle
Holme y^r younger & Richard Muchell Church=
wardens of this Parrish of S^t Maryes for
the yeare past 1629. & first of our Receiptes

Rec: of Thomas Holme, witten williams, George Fletcher
& Richard Bridge for ground to build a pen, at ye
lower end of y^e church 2 { *iiiij*. 3

Rec: of M^r Randle Holme Junior, M^r Randle Hunt
of y^e Castell, M^r John Tyer, M^r William Ball & M^r
Lawrence Hecher for the ground where the built
there new 2 { *v*. 6

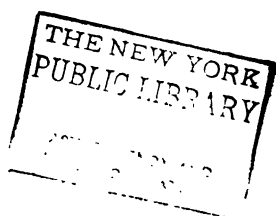
Randle Holme

(1632)

Randle Holme Jun

(1647)

SPECIMENS OF THE HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURES OF RANDLE HOLME (II.).



In 1632-3 his name occurs as one of the treasurers of the city,¹ which office he held for several years, as in 1641 he is described as "Randle Holme, jun., Alderman and one of ye Threasurers of ye sayd citty now clarke of y^e Company aforesayd," that is of the Company of "Painters, Glaziers, Embroiderers, and Stationers" of Chester. When his father was elected Mayor of Chester, in October, 1633, he was appointed one of the two sheriffs of the city, and subsequently one of the aldermen.

In October, 1643, during the troublous times of the Civil War he was elected to the responsible office of Mayor of his native city.² This event is thus chronicled with very pardonable pride in the books of the Stationers' Company as follows:—

1643. St. Lukes Day. Randle Holme, jun., Esquire, Maior of ye Citty of Chester.

Mr. Randle Holme y^e yonger now Maior and Mr. Randle Holme y^e elder his father Alderman and Justice of Peace, both Painters and now Aldermen of this Company.

Written by the sayd Randle Holme maior.

Bestowed on Mr. Maior from ye Company [as a gratuity from them]³ - - - - - iiij^{li} [£4]

Giuen unto maister maiors cooke ij^s vj^d and to the Porter and [the] maiors maydes iiij^s vj^d on St. Lukes day when the Company and their wives dyned at m^r maiors [house in Bridge streete]³ - - - - - vj^s

In the following year this entry appears:—

¹ See the *Cheshire Sheaf*, No. 443, January 1st, 1879.

² The speeches which he made "publicly at his entrance into the office of his maioralty in 1643 and upon his going out in 1644, written by himself," are preserved in Harl. MS. 2125, f. 318. In the same MS. f. 319, is his copy of a speech "made to Prince Rupert at his coming to Chester 11 March 1643-4."

³ The words in brackets have been added in the original MS. in the handwriting of the third Randle Holme.

1644. Mr. Randle Holme sen. and Mr. Randle Holme jun. both Aldermen and Justices of Peace and both paynters and Aldermen of this Company. Written by Mr. Holme jun. late maior.

The year 1643-4 was an eventful one in the annals of Chester, and the mayor no doubt found his time well occupied in attending to the affairs of the city. The Civil War had already commenced, and, as Chester had declared for the king, the mayor was the recipient of numerous official letters from the chief commanders on the Royalist side. These letters and other similar documents he seems to have carefully preserved, and about the year 1669 they were bound up by his son and successor Randle Holme (III.), and are now preserved in the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. These letters bear the autograph signatures of King Charles I., Prince Rupert, the Earl of Ormonde, Sir John Byron, Sir Robert Brerewood, Sir Francis Gamul, and others, and are a very valuable as well as interesting collection.

In Harl. MS. 2002 is a copy of "the Commission of King Charles I., empowering Randolph Holme, Mayor of Chester, Sir Robert Brerewood knt., Recorder, Sir Orlando Bridgeman knt, Attorney of his Court of Wards and Liveries and Vice Chamberlain of Chester, Nicholas Ince, Richard Dutton, Charles Walley, Randulph Holme senior, Colonel Francis Gamull and Thomas Thorp Aldermen of the said city, to seize upon the effects of absent rebels, within the city of Chester, or within five miles of it. Dated at Oxford 1 Jan. 19 Charles [1643-4]."¹

It may here be mentioned that another volume of the

¹ The original of this with "the broad seal and under the hand of King Charles," was lent to Mr. Daniel King on the 26th July, 1663, to show to Charles II. for the benefit of the loyal sufferers in the city of Chester, but apparently to no purpose.

Harleian MSS. contains a full account of the siege of Chester, September, 1645, to February, 1646, with the chief events which preceded it, drawn up by some one who had access to the papers of the Randle Holmes.¹ Amongst other previously unrecorded incidents, it is stated that King Charles I. watched the battle of Rowton Heath from the tower of the cathedral, "St. Werburgh's steeple" as it is called, as well as from the Phoenix Tower, and that he was nearly killed on the former tower, a captain standing at his side being shot through the head.

Reference has already been made to the active exertions which this Randle Holme (II.) made, after the death of his father in 1655, to get his father's fine for his supposed antagonism to the Parliament either lessened or done away with altogether. What his success was does not now appear to be known, but I much fear his labours would be in vain. He did not long survive his father, being buried at St. Mary's, in September, 1659,² when, according to the inscription on his monument, he was in the 63rd year of his age.³ His widow survived him for a few months, being buried at St. Mary's, on the 26th March, 1661. The handsome monument now on the north wall of St. Mary's church was placed there to his memory by his son and successor Randle Holme (III.), and in the long Latin

¹ There is a reference under March, 1643-4, "to Randle Holme Esq then Mayor of the Citty (the father of Randle Holme from whose study . . . I have for the most part gathered this history)."

² The entry in the St. Mary's register is as follows:—"1659. Mr. Randle Holme Alderman was Buried in the north side within Mr. Browne's pue on the first Day of September;" and yet on his monument he is stated to have died on September 4th!

³ This is, I think, a mistake, and that he was in his fifty-ninth year only. The date of his baptism, as recorded by his father, was the 15th July, 1601, which is probably correct (see p. 128, note 2). His elder brother William was baptised at St. Mary's 5th October, 1599, "being Friday about 7 o'clock in the evening" (Harl. MS. 2161, f. 117).

inscription which it bears his ancestry is set out in very great detail. This inscription, the contracted Latin¹ being extended, is as follows:—

Hoc monumentum in memoriam ponitur Ranulphi Holme aliquando aldermani et justiciarii pacis hujus civitatis Cestriæ majoris ejusdem anno MDCXLIII. Qui quidem Ranulphus filius et heres fuit Ranulphi Holme, aldermani et justiciarii pacis et majoris anno MDCXXXIII ejusdem civitatis Cestriæ prædictæ (qui etiam fuit servus domini nostri Henrici principis, filii primogeniti Jacobi Regis piæ memoriæ, ac etiam deputatus fuit pro officio armorum in comitatibus palatinis Cestriæ et Lancastriæ et vi comitatum Nord Walliæ) per Elizabetham uxorem ejus, filiam Thomæ Alcock de civitate Cestriæ et relictam Thomæ Chaloner, de eadem civitate, quandoque Ulster regis armorum pro Hiberniæ regno. Ille fuit filius et heres Thomæ Holme de Cestriæ civitate prædictæ per Elizabetham uxorem ejus, filiam Johannis Devenett de Kinderton, in comitatu Flynt, generosi. Filius fuit ille Gulielmi Holme, domini medietatis villæ de Tranmore per Margaretam uxorem ejus filiam Ricardi Caldý de civitate Cestriæ prædictæ, [ille fuit]² filius et heres Roberti Holme de Tranmore alias Tranmoll prædicta per Janam filiam Thomæ Poole de Poole armigeri; [qui fuit]² filius et heres Gulielmi Holme, qui obiit anno 1 Henrici VIII.;² filius et heres Roberti Holme, qui obiit 14 Edwardi IV.; filius et heres Thomæ Holme qui vixit 24 Henrici VI.; filius et heres Johannis Holme domini medietatis villæ de Tranmoll, qui obiit 4 Henrici V.; filius et heres Roberti Holme, domini medietatis villæ de Tranmoll, jure uxoris ejus Matildæ filiæ et unius coheredum Richardi de Tranmoll, domini [de] Tranmoll, filii et heredis Gulielmi de Tranmoll per Matildam filiam et unam coheredum Petri de Lymme, filii Gilberti, domini de Lymme qui vixit tempore Edwardi I.

¹ The Latinity of this inscription is very bad, being apparently a translation of an English epitaph into most wretched "dog Latin."

² Rather than put a number of genitive cases, I have taken the words "ille fuit" or "qui fuit" before each "filius," &c., as understood.

Ipsē Ranulphus superdictus tempore vitæ ejus duxit in uxorem Catherinam filiam Matthei Ellis de Overlegh in comitatu civitatis Cestriæ generosi, per quam habuit 3 filios et 5 filias, post cujus mortem duxit in uxorem Elizabetham, filiam et heredem Thomæ Dodd, de civitate Cestriæ, relictam Samuelis Martyn, mercatoris; ille in anno 63 ætatis suæ obiit, die dominica 4 Sept. xi Caroli 2^o, annoque Domini CIOOCLIX.¹

Neere to this place lyeth interred the bodyes of Sarai, eldest dau'r of Henry Soley, minister of y^e Gospell at Forton in y^e county of Salop and late wife to Randle Holme, Sworne

¹ The following is a translation of this inscription:—

This monument is placed to the memory of Randle Holme, formerly alderman and justice of the peace of this city of Chester, mayor of the same in the year 1643. The which Randle was son and heir of Randle Holme, alderman and justice of the peace, and mayor, in the year 1633, of this city of Chester aforesaid (who was also servant to our lord Prince Henry, eldest son of king James, of pious memory, and was also a deputy for the office of arms in the counties palatine of Chester and Lancaster and the six counties of North Wales), by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Thomas Alcock, of the city of Chester, and the relict of Thomas Chaloner, of the same city, and formerly Ulster king of arms for the kingdom of Ireland. He was the son and heir of Thomas Holme, of the city of Chester aforesaid, by Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of John Devenett, of Kinderton, in the county of Flint, gentleman. He was the son of William Holme, lord of the half of the township of Tranmore, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of Richard Caldý, of the city of Chester aforesaid. [He was] son and heir of Robert Holme, of Tranmore, *alias* Tranmoll, aforesaid, by Jane, the daughter of Thomas Poole, of Poole, esquire, [who was] son and heir of William Holme, who died in the first year of Henry VIII. [1509]; son and heir of Robert Holme, who died 14 Edward IV. [1474]; son and heir of Thomas Holme, who lived 24 Henry VI. [1446]; son and heir of John Holme, lord of the half of the township of Tranmoll, who died 4 Henry V. [1416]; son and heir of Robert Holme, lord of the half of the township of Tranmoll, in right of his wife, Matilda, daughter, and one of the co-heirs of Richard de Tranmoll, lord of Tranmoll; son and heir of William de Tranmoll, by Matilda, the daughter and one of the co-heirs of Peter de Lymme; son of Gilbert, lord of Lymme, who lived in the time of Edward I. [1272-1307].

This Randle, aforesaid, in his lifetime married Catherine, daughter of Matthew Ellis, of Overlegh, in the county of the city of Chester, gentleman, by whom he had three sons and five daughters, after whose death he married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Thomas Dodd, of the city of Chester, the relict of Samuel Martyn, merchant; he died in the sixty-third year of his age, on Sunday, 4th September, 11 Charles II., in the year of our Lord, 1659.

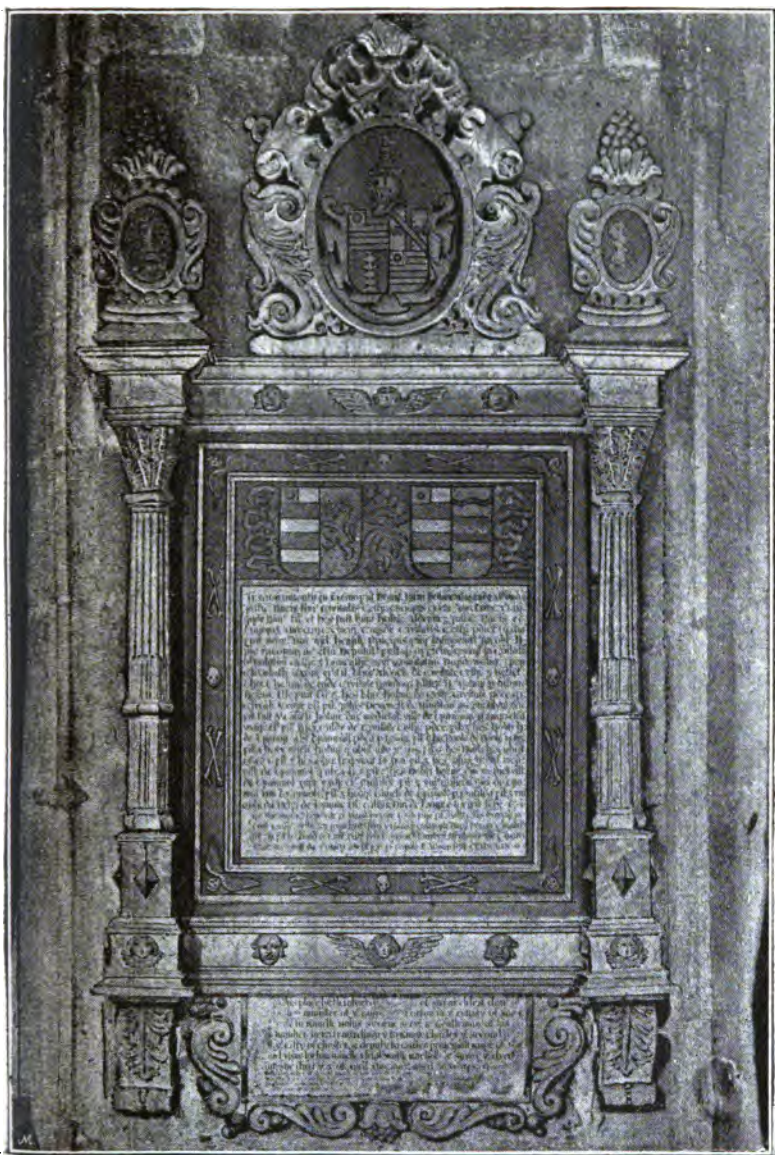
Serv^t & Gentleman of his Ma'ties Chamber in Extraordinary to Kinge Charles y^e Second, one of [the coun]cill of y^e citty of Chester, and deputy to Garter principall Kinge of arms; she had yssue by him Randle, Elizabeth, Kath. Rachell and Sarai y^t died an infant; she died y^e 5th of April, anno 1665, aged 36 yeares; and Katherine, sister of y^e s^d Randle and late wife to Benj. Harpur, of London, gent., she died the vii of July an'o 1664, aged 34 yeares; and alsoe William Holme, brother of the said Randle and 2nd son of Randle Holme, alderman, died the xxvi day of Aprill anno D'ni 1666 and y^e 35 yeare of his age; and Rafe y^e yongest sonne of Randle Holme, alderman, died y^e day of anno 1641, aged 4 yeares.¹

At the top of this monument is a large shield of arms, as shown in the illustration, 1st and 4th Holme, 2 Tranmoll, 3 Lymme, with the Holme crest.² On either side are two crests, Holme and (?) Tranmoll. Lower down, just above the inscription, are two other coats, Holme impaling Ermine a lion rampant Azure for Ellis and Holme impaling Argent on a fess Gules, between two barrulets wavy Sable, three crescents Or for Dodd, referring to the two marriages of Randle Holme (II.).

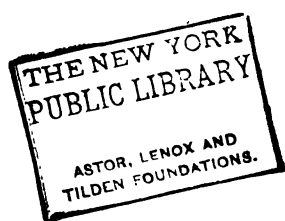
After his second marriage in 1643, Randle Holme (II.) lived in a house in Watergate Street, which, I think, came to him with his second wife, Elizabeth, the relict of Samuel Martin, or was hers for her life only. There are several references to the Martins in the assessment lists copied into the churchwardens' accounts of Holy Trinity parish, but in the list made April 30th, 1644, the first name there entered is "Mr. Randle Hoolmes Maior," and his name occurs regularly in subsequent years. The meetings of

¹ The latter part of this inscription is now very much worn and nearly illegible.

² The coat of Tranmoll or Tranmere is Argent a cross engrailed Gules, over all a bend Azure and that of Lymme is Gules a pale fusily Argent. The ancestors of Randle Holme married the heiresses of each of these families.



MURAL MONUMENT TO RANDLE HOLME (II.)
IN ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CHESTER.



the Stationers' Company, usually held in the "Golden Phoenix," one of the towers on the city wall (now known as the Phoenix Tower), could not be held in the years 1643-1646 owing to the Civil War and the siege of Chester, and so on the 6th April, 1643, the meeting "was houlden at Alderman Holme's howse in respect the Goulden Pheonex was at that tyme taken to be a house for the service of the citty for the plantinge of severall ordinance for the defence of the citty agaynst the Enimieys of the Kinge." And so also on St. Luke's day, October 18th, 1645, it was again held "at the Alderman's howse" because "the Golden Phenix was employed for service for the defence of the garrison of Chester the enimie in close seidge about the Cittye." The locality of this house is shown in the entry for the following year when the meeting was held "at Alderman Holmes junior's house in Watergate Street."¹ This was also the case in 1651.

As already stated (see p. 128), Randle Holme (II.) was twice married, and he had three sons and five daughters by his first wife, Katherine Ellis, and none by his second. In Harl. MS. 2161, f. 117, the births of these children are recorded by him at some length with their respective godfathers and godmothers, and these entries seem worth printing.

1. "Randle Holme, born 24 Dec. 1627, bapt. in St. Mary's church 30 Dec. His godfathers were Randle Holme his grandfather and Francis Gamul son and heir to the late Recorder of Chester and the godmother was Elizabeth his uncle Williams wife." [This was Randle Holme (III.).]²

¹ In 1647 there is this entry among the payments:—

For three quarts Clarett wine and 4 pottles of beere, salmon and
bread at our Aldermans - - - - - viij^s

² I have added the words put in square brackets in order to give the later history of the persons here mentioned.

2. "William Holme, 2nd son, born 19 Dec. 1631 being Monday, christened on St. Thomas' day [21 Dec.], M^r W^m Brock of Upton and M^r W^m Edwards Alderman godfathers and M^{rs} Recorder Whitbye godmother." [This William was buried at St. Mary's, 30th April, 1666, unmarried.]¹
3. "Rafe Holme 3rd son, born . . . May 1638 and bapt. 29 May, M^r Rafe Holme my uncle and M^r Rafe Hilton and Anne Coules my unkles dau. gossips." [He was buried at St. Mary's, 22nd March, 1641-2.]¹
1. "Katherine Holme, born 11 May 1629 being Monday, christened on Ascension day [14 May] my brother Peter Ince, my mother Browne my aunt Hurlston witnesses." [She married Benjamin Harper, of London, gentleman, and died 7 July, 1664.]
2. "Elizabeth Holme, born 25 Nov. 1630 being Thursday and bapt. the Sabbath day following [28 Nov.], my cousin Thomas Urnes (?), my mother Holme and sister Ellis witnesses. Died that day 3 weeks." [Buried at St. Mary's, 15 December, 1630.]
3. "Elizabeth Holme, born 15 Jan. 1632[-3] bapt 18 Jan. M^{rs} Letitia More dau. and heir to Sir Tho. More and M^{rs} Mary Grosvenor dau. to Sir Richard Grosvenor and M^r Tho. Berington gossips." [She married at St. Oswalds, Chester, 23rd August, 1655, Thomas Simpson of Chester, and died 3rd June, 1669. M.I. formerly at St. Bridget's.]
4. "Amy Holme, 4th dau., born 26 Jan. 1633[-4] bapt. 31 Jan., M^{rs} Amy Bryd [Bird] my sister in law and M^r Jo Lynialls wife and M^r Sheriffe Bryd [Bird] gossips." [She died in London before 1664.]
5. "Alice Holme, born Aug. . . 1636, bapt Aug. . . [should be 13 Sept.], my brother in law M^r Matth. Ellis, M^{rs} Alice Birkenhead wife to Tho. [Birkenhead] and my sister in law Alice Browne gossips." [She married Peter Stringer, of Chester, and died 1st December, 1670. M.I. in the cathedral at Chester.]

¹ I have added the words put in square brackets in order to give the later history of the persons here mentioned.

No will of Randle Holme (II.) is now to be found either in London or Chester, and I have not met with any abstract or any reference to it among the notes of the Holme family deeds in Harl. MS. 2022.

RANDLE HOLME THE THIRD, BORN 1627, DIED 1700.

RANDLE HOLME the third may be said to be, in some respects, the most distinguished of the four persons, who successively bore that name. Although, for the reasons subsequently to be explained, he never held any office in the corporation of his native city, he was highly respected there, and, independent of his labours as an antiquary and herald, his name has come down to us as the author of one of the most voluminous as well as one of the most extraordinary books, "the Academy of Armoury," ever written. He was the eldest son of his father, and was baptised at St. Mary's on the 30th December, 1627. Little is known of his early life, but when old enough he took up the business of his father and grandfather, and in due course was admitted a member of the Company of Painters, Glaziers, Embroiderers, and Stationers. His very characteristic and ill-formed writing occurs in the minute book of the Stationers' Company in 1648, but the first "accounts" entered by him are those for the year 1656 (after the death of his grandfather), when he, described as "Randle Holme jun painter" was one of the stewards of the Company. In 1658 there is in his handwriting the accounts for the rebuilding of the Phoenix Tower, on the city walls, which had been "ruinated in the late warrs."

In October, 1659, after the death of his father, it appears from the minute book of the Company, that—

Mr. Randle Holmes [*sic*] sonne and heire to the late Randle Holmes [*sic*] Alderman of the Cittie of Chester and

Justice of the peace, who formerly was Alderman many yeares of this Company,

was duly elected an alderman of the Company in the place of his father.¹ As was then customary, he entertained the members of the Company to a dinner, and the following entry speaks for itself:—

1659. Spent for beere and Tobacco at Alderman Holmes his house, he being at great chardges in giuing the Company a dinner - - - - - 5^s 6^d

In 1663, William Holme, the younger brother of the alderman, was clerk of the Company, and wrote up the minutes and accounts in a good hand. He died in 1666,² when Randle Holme became the sole male representative of his family.

In 1674, for some reason or other, he ceased to be elected alderman of his Company; but he was re-elected to that position in 1679 and held it till his death in 1700. In 1695 he entered up the Company's accounts after a long interval, and also recorded the account of the repairs to the Phoenix Tower, &c.

At Easter, 1657, he was elected one of the two churchwardens for St. Mary's, which office he held for two years. The accounts for those years, in the old churchwardens' book, are entirely in his handwriting; and in various other places in that volume are many notes and memoranda made by him. During his first year of office a new tower or "steeple" to St. Mary's was erected, and a new peal of bells provided, and the list of those who contributed to

¹ It is noteworthy that, at this time, amongst the widows of the members of the Company the names of "Widow Holmes senior" and "Widow Holmes junior" (the step-grandmother and the stepmother respectively of the newly-elected alderman) occur.

² This William Holme was baptised at St. Mary's 21st December, 1631, and was buried there on the 30th April, 1666, unmarried.

mence and m^r Randle Holme Jun: brother in law to m^r maffew
 Elliot one of the Surveyors of the pipe, and Minister to
 Thomas Wolseyman the other Surveyor within years to 1518
 gift of 8^l crown-est and no red velvet system to be for the
 pulpit in 1518 for the new window one to be for the pendant
 to 1518 pulpit cloth being lately to gift of m^r Alice-whilke

Memorandum of a gift to St. Mary's Church, in 1632, by Randle Holme (II.),
 in the handwriting of Randle Holme (III.).

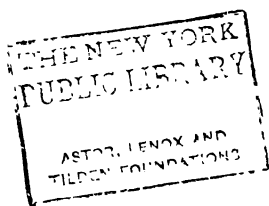
this 1st day of April ano 1659
 Randle Holme Jun:

1659.

Randle Holme.

1675.

SPECIMENS OF THE HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURES OF RANDLE HOLME (III.).



them, as well as the lists of all the persons in the parish who were "assessed" for that purpose,¹ are duly recorded in his handwriting. These bells are still in the tower, and bear the initials of the churchwardens, and the date, thus: "C. W. G. C. R. H. 1657,"² and the bellfounder's mark, ^W_{I. S.} standing for John Scott, of Wigan.³

In the year 1664, by some Court influence, Randle Holme (III.) was appointed to the office of "sewer of the chamber in extraordinary to his Majesty" King Charles II. To us at the present day this word conveys no meaning, but it was well known then, and is to be found in the writings of Shakespeare, Milton, Dryden, and others. A "sewer" was an officer of any large household, whose duty it was to place the various dishes on the table and to remove them afterwards,⁴ and also it is thought to taste them, to see that they were properly cooked. The "sewers" had also to bring water for the hands of the guests.⁵ Chamberlayne, in his *Magnæ Brittanniæ Notitia*, in describing "the Officers and Servants in Ordinary above stairs," in the reign of George I., mentions the four gentlemen cupbearers, the four gentlemen carvers, and the four "gentlemen sewers,"

¹ In this list his father, Randle Holme (II.), and Lady Gamull have the two highest assessments for Bridge Street, each paying £2, whilst no one else had to pay more than 12s. Mrs. Holme sen. widd. (the widow of Randle Holme I.) was assessed for her house in Castle Lane at 10s.

² The two churchwardens were George Chamberlain and Randle Holme, junior.

³ See a paper by me on "Lancashire and Cheshire Bellfounders," in the *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, 1890.

⁴ Thus Barclay in his *Eclogues*, book ii., says—

"Slow be the *sewers* in serving in alway

But swift be they after in taking meat away."

Again, too, Shakespeare, in the stage direction in *Macbeth*, act I., scene vii., has, "Enter a *sewer* and divers servants with dishes."

⁵ Thus Chapman, in his translation of the *Odyssey*, has—

"Then the *sewre*

Pour'd water from a great and golden ewre."

and describes these as "very ancient officers of the crown and places of honour." In addition to these four gentlemen sewers, there were eight "sewers of the chamber," who were not taken from persons of such high rank as the former.¹

In the case of Randle Holme, it is clear that his office "of sewer of the chamber in extraordinary" to the then king was a sinecure appointment, possibly not carrying any money payment with it, but having certain privileges attached to it, amongst which was freedom from arrest, exemption from serving on juries, and from holding any public office whatever. This is shown by the following document copied from Harl. MS. 2022, f. 183b:—

These are to certifie that Randolph Holme is sworne and admitted in the place of sewer of the chamber in extraordinary to his Maiestie. By Virtue of which place he is to enjoy [all] rights and privileges thereto belonging. His person is not to be arrested or deteyned without leaue from me first had and obtained, neither is he to beare any publick office whatsoever, nor to be impanelled on any enquest or jury nor to be warned to serve at Assizes or sessions whereby he may pretend excuse to neglect his Maiesties service but is to attend the same according to his oath and duty.

Whereof I require all persons to forbear the infringing of the freedome and priuiledges of the said Randolph Holme as they will answer the contrary at their perill.

Giuen under my hand and seale the 20 day of December 1664 in the 16 yeare of his Ma^{ties} reigne.

E. MANCHESTER.

The holding of this appointment, therefore, effectually prevented him from occupying the responsible positions of sheriff and mayor of his native city, as his father and grandfather had done before him.

¹ See also a long note by me in *The Cheshire Sheaf* (new series), No. 14, January, 1891.

About this time Randle Holme (III.) seems to have fallen into trouble with the Heralds' College, it being alleged against him that he had usurped the powers of the Heralds in marshalling funerals, preparing coats of arms and hatchments, and receiving fees for the same. Thus, in May, 1665, the cost of "the atchievements [hatchments] hung up by Holme of Chester at the funeral of Sir Ralph Ashton kn and Bart. 2 May 1665," came to £32. 13s. 4d.,¹ and with reference to them Dr. Theophilus Howorth, of Manchester, a local antiquary of repute, wrote to William Dugdale, Norroy King of arms, as follows:²

"Holme of Chester hath lately done as much worke at a funerall solemnity as hee received for his part 40l. and marshalled the busines himselfe: the spurs, gantlet, sword, coat, banners, hearse and horse in black led, and mourners to attend the solemnity and hearse, were all there, at a B^{ts} funerall. I onely give you this notice that if he have invaded your right you may doe what you thinke good to prevent future insolent intrusion of psons not legally qualified to marshall such solemnities."

In 1667-8, William Dugdale, who no doubt had corresponded on this subject with Randle Holme, determined to bring matters to a crisis, and so, as recorded in his own autobiography,³

"to vindicate the just right of his sayd Office comēced a sute at the Coñon Law against one Randle Holme, a paynter in the citty of Chester, who had boldly invaded the

¹ See the introduction to the *Cheshire Funeral Certificates*, Record Society, vol. vi., p. xx. Contrasted with Randle Holme's charges are those made by "Mr. Rooe of Manchester" for the same articles, amounting to £42. 9s. In the same volume are printed Randle Holme's rates "for the Funerall Atchements made for the Hon^{ble} S^r Richard Grosuenor Kt & Bartt who deceased Ano 1645," amounting to £27. 14s. 6d.

² Hamper's *Life, &c.*, of Sir William Dugdale, p. 364.

³ Dugdale's *Autobiography* (Wood's MSS., No. 30), printed in Hamper's *Life, Diary, and Correspondence of Sir William Dugdale, Knt.*, 1827, p. 35.

Office of him the said Norroy, by preparing Atchievements [hatchments] for the Funerall of S^r Raphe Ashton of Middleton in the county of Lancaster kn^t and giving directions for a formall proceeding at the solemnity thereof. Whereupon he had a verdict against him the sayd Holmes at the general Assizes held at Stafford in March 2^o 1667 [-8] and recovered good damages [£20] wth costs of suit."

In the Ashmolean MS. 7,501 (Bodleian Library, Oxford), it is further added that "divers atchievements also set up in sundry churches within his said province of Norroy, contrary to the law of armes by the said Holme the paynter, he pulled down and defaced viz. in the citty of Chester, at Budworth, Nether Pever, Hooten in Wirrall, all in Cheshire, Biddulph in Staffordshire as also Chirke in North Wales." This is confirmed by Dugdale's *Diary*, in which he writes as follows:¹

- 1667. April 10. Thence [*i.e.* from Manchester] to Middleton (5 miles) where I pulled down the Atcheivem^{ts} hung up by Holmes of Chester at the funerall of S^r Raphe Ashton K^t and B^t 2^o Maij 1665 and returned to Manchester that night.
- 1668. March 12. My Tryall ag^t Holmes, the paynter, whereby I had 20^{li} damages.
- „ March 14. I puld down the Atchievements hung up in Nether Pever Church for Mr. Cholmley of Holford, and those in Budworth Church for Mr. Merbury of Merbury and rode that night to S^r Peter Leicesters at Tabley.
- „ March 16. I rode thence [*i.e.* from Congleton] to Biddulph in Staffordsh. and puld downe the Atchievements hung up for S^r John Bowyer and his Lady.
- „ August 11. Thence [*i.e.* from Cholmondeley] to Chester where I pulld down those Atchievements w^{ch} Holmes, the Paynter, had set up again in S^t

¹ Hamper's *Life, Diary, &c., of Sir William Dugdale*, pp. 126, 128, 129, 130.

John's Church for Alderman Walley; wth I tooke downe in a° 1644 [? 1664]. And that night I rode to Chirke in Flintshire [Denbighshire] (S^r Thos. Middleton's house) wth Mr. Chomley of Vale Royall to view what was hung up by Holmes y^e Paynter, at S. F. [*sic* for T.] Middleton's funerall.

Two years later when Dugdale was once more in Cheshire, he found that Randle Holme still continued marshalling funerals and putting up hatchments, &c.,¹ and he accordingly pulled them down again.

1670. August 18. Thence [*i.e.* from Dunham] to Budworth, where I puld down and defaced more Atchievements wth Holmes, the Paynter, of Chester had hung up again for Mr. Merbury (wth I puld down once before). That night I rode to Chomley, to my L^d Chomley's house.

„ August 19. Thence to Eston [Eastham] in Wyrrall, where I puld down and defac'd two penons, wth Holmes had hung up in the Church for Mr. Poole of Poole and that night lodg'd at Chester.

„ August 20. To Cholmley to my L^d Cholmleys.

„ August 22. Thence to Chirke in Denbysh, where I puld down and defaced divers penons and other Atchievements hung up by Holmes for S^r Tho. Middleton and his Son.

After this we hear of no further quarrels, and Randle Holme probably made his peace with the Heralds' College and acted as their representative at Chester, for Cheshire, Lancashire, and the six counties of North Wales.

In 1688 he issued the extraordinary book with which his name is chiefly associated, "the Academy of Armory or a

¹ In Dugdale's *Diary*, at the beginning of 1669, he refers to a letter from Randle Holme to Gregory King, the herald, in which Holme states "I shall worke any thing that gentlemen shall set me to do, and they will order their own concerns, as for example M^{rs} Frances Boothes funerall was set out by S^r John Boothe." [? Mr. John Booth, the well-known Cheshire genealogist.]

Storehouse of Armory and Blazon." This is a thick folio volume of over eleven hundred pages, very closely printed, and containing fifty full-sized plates. It is divided into four books, but of these the first two and the first part of book iii. only were published, the remainder being held over for want of funds. As this book is now of much rarity, copies fetching over £20 when they occur for sale, a concise account of it here may not be considered out of place.¹

A perfect copy should have an *engraved* title page having at the top the words, An Accademie of Armory, a little lower down, on an open book, the word or, and lower down still, A Store House | of | Armory & Blazon | Containeing all thinges | Borne in Coates of Armes | Both Forraign and Domes= | tick. With the termes of | Art used in each | Science | By Randle Holme | Donum | Tho: Simpson | de Civit: Cestr Ald^r | et just: pacis. | Printed att Chester By the Author. | In the corner on the right hand side is the engraver's name, P: Edwards Scul:

This engraved title page is followed by an engraved page containing a blank shield of arms with an esquire's helmet and elaborate mantling. Underneath this shield are these words:—

The Coat and Crest of
The ever Honored and Highly Esteemed
[a blank line here to be filled up in writing]²

¹ I am much indebted to H. R. Hughes, Esq., of Kinmel Park, Abergele, for the loan of his perfect copy of this rare book, which I was enabled to examine very carefully and to make very copious notes from. When Wanley drew up his catalogue of the Harleian MSS. he refers (under article No. 2026) to Randle Holme's book which he calls "a very curious and useful book upon many accounts, although now so much neglected and worn out of memory as to be known to few people in these parts [London] And the vile price it hath been bought at viz. eight shillings, being much below the prime costs of paper and print, shew that that diligent man must have been a great loser, after so many years pains."

² In Mr. Hughes' copy this line has been filled in with the words . . . Bromley, of Hampton, Esq^r: in Randle Holme's handwriting, and in the blank

To whom this First Volume of the Book entituled, The Academy of Armory, is most humbly Dedicated and Presented, from him
who is devoted yours

RANDLE HOLME.

The printed title page is an unusually long and full one, as follows:—

The | Academy of Armory, | or, | A Storehouse | of |
Armory | and | Blazon | Containing | The several variety of
Created Beings, and how born [*sic*] in Coats of | Arms both
Foreign and Domestick. | With | The Instruments used in all
Trades and Sciences, together with | their Terms of Art. |
Also | The Etymologies, Definitions and Historical Obser-
vations on the | same, Explicated and Explained according
to our | Modern Language. | Very useful for all Gentlemen,
Scholars, Divines, and all such as desire any know- | ledge
in Arts and Sciences. | Every Man shall Camp by his
Standard, and under the Ensign of his Father's House.
Numb. 2. 2. | Put on the whole Armour of God, that you
may be able to stand against the Assaults of the Devil; above
all | take the Shield of Faith. Ephes. 6. 11. 16. | By Randle
Holme, of the City of Chester Gentleman Sewer in | Extra-
ordinary to his late Majesty King Charles 2. And some- |
times Deputy for the Kings of Arms. | Chester, | Printed for
the Author, MDCLXXXVIII. |

Following the title page is a page containing three commendatory verses, headed respectively as follows:—

“In Commendation of that Elaborate Piece of Heraldry,
Intituled The Academy of Armory; Published by his Loving
Friend Randle Holme, Herald in Chester.” Eight lines
signed H. Williamson, M.D.

“In Commendation of that Ingenious Piece of Heraldry,
Intituled The Academy of Armory and Blazon; Composed
by my loving Friend Randle Holme, Herald in Chester.”
Eight lines signed J. Rock, Med.

shield his arms have been drawn in by hand, and his crest and wreath drawn in above the helmet. This was engraved so that every patron or subscriber to the book might have his name and arms filled in on this page in his own copy.

"In Praise of that Ingenious and Chargable Piece of Heraldry, Composed by Randle Holme, Herald at Armes in Chester; Intituled the Academy of Armory." Eight lines signed T. Tillier, Typog.

On the back of this page is a set of verses of twenty-four lines, headed as follows:—

Randle Holmes. Anagram. Lo Mens Herald.
and at the foot

By him who Eighty four years hath out worn,
Unfit for Rime, but more fit for his Urne.

RICHARD BLACKBOURNE, Cest.

At the top of the next page is the running heading The Contents, and below this, in bold letters, The Academy of Armory, or Storehouse of Arms. In Four Books. The list of the contents of these four books fill seven pages.

At the end of the list of contents of the first part of book iii. is this note:—

Thus far have I with much Cost and Pains, caused to
be Printed, for the publick benefit; what remains
(and is ready for the Press) is as followeth in the
succeeding Contents: which if encouraged by
Liberal and free Contributors may appear
in the World, else will sleep in the Bed
of its Conception and never see the
Glorious Light of the Sun.

On the eighth page, after the contents, are more verses. The first is headed In laudem Authoris, and is signed Tho. Simpson, Jun. The next has this heading—

In Laudem operis Elaborati Patris Charentissimi Ranulphi
Holme; Nominati Academia Armorum,
and ending thus—

Go thy ways Arts Book, and Feare no evil
Envy'd by none, but Sons of the ♂ ✕
Servus humilimus & filius tuus
Obedientissimus

RANULPHUS HOLME, Jun.

After these preliminary pages, the work itself starts with page 1, and the signature B. Each chapter of each book is headed with a dedication, either addressed to some well-known public body of men, or to the author's near relations, his personal friends, the principal county families, and the chief subscribers to and promoters of the undertaking. There are no less than forty-nine of these dedications, the majority of which are very interesting and well worthy of quotation did space only permit. Most of the fifty plates, too, have at the foot short memoranda showing by whom they had been presented to the work. Book i., chapter i., has this dedication:—

“To the Honourable the Kings at Arms with the Worshipful the Colledge of Heralds: R. H. Your Deputy for the County Palatine of Chester and Lancaster, with North Wales; Wisheth Prosperity and increase of Happiness.”

followed by several lines of explanation of the author's grounds for writing the work.¹

The second chapter is dedicated to the Mayor, Recorder, &c., of Chester; the third to the Bishop, Dean, &c., of the cathedral; and the fourth “to the Eminent and Learned Doctors and Practitioners of Physick,” &c., in Chester and North Wales. The fifth chapter is dedicated to Thomas Cowper, of Chester, whose “forwardness in promoting this work hath provoked many of our Citizens to the like Zeal,” &c.

¹ It may here be mentioned that in May, 1692, Randle Holme presented a copy of his book to the Heralds' College, and wrote a letter to Gregory King, then Registrar (now preserved in Harl. MS. 6944), asking the College to grant an Imprimatur for the book as he found he had some difficulty in selling it as “our booksellers say it is not licenced.” The copy presented to the College is still preserved there, bearing the Holme arms, crest, and motto, and underneath these words, “The gift of Randle Holme of the city of Chester, Herald Painter, to the Worshipful Colledge of Heralds, Anno MDCXCII.” (See *Cheshire Sheaf*, Nos. 15, 53, and 136.)

The dedication of the second chapter of the third book is so interesting as to be well worthy of quotation in full.

"To His Worthy Friend M^r Richard Brereton, of Chester; Son and Heir of George, Son of Richard Brereton of Broughton, Gent. Lineally Descended of a younger Branch of a Second House, from the Ancient and Honorable Family of Brereton of Brereton in the County Palatine of Chester. When I had finished the First and Second Books of the Academy of Armory, I then stood at a stay, to consider whether I was able to encounter with so great a Golia[t]h as the remaining part was; for the vast Expence past, and the far greater to succeed; and having so few Allies, and never a Champion to appear for my present Assistance, caused me to Despair of Victory, or ever overcoming so Potent an Enemy; till you like a little David stood up for my Cause and put life into my fainting Spirits, taking the Quarrel into your hands, and not as an Assistant Co-helper or Subscriber, but as an Undertaker, with a purpose (that if none others would) you would Tread the Wine Press alone, for the Benefit of Friends and Ages to come; which worthy Proffers and real Performances, deserves you to be Crowned with the Honor of this my next Dedication, before others who say and do not, acknowledging my self your real and obliging Servant in the highest degree.

RANDLE HOLME."

The first part of book iii. ends on page 501 (each book being separately paged), and on the back of this, forming the last page in the volume, is the following valedictory address occupying the whole page.

To the
Reader.

Courteous Reader,

Hitherto I have through great Pains and Charges caused to be Printed The Academy of Armory; the remaining part (according to the Contents of the Chapters mentioned in the beginning of the first Book) is all ready for the Press, and wants nothing but Encouragers for the Work; for I must acknowledg my self not at present able or sufficient to carry on so great a Work without Assistance, for the Times are so

Hard, Trading so Dead, Money scarce, Paper wanting (else at Double, if not Treble Rates to that I first begun) Wages great, and daily Layings out so much, and above all Gentlemen's Coldness of Zeal in promoting the same, that amongst the many Thousands of Noble Families and Rich Estates in our parts of the Kingdom, viz. Cheshire, Lancashire and the Six Counties of North Wales, not above Twenty have advanced Money to the Work, whose Names I have Dedicated Chapters unto: Others I have mentioned, who have promised to have it when Published, but nothing to encourage it forwards; so that by reason of my own vast Layings out (above what Received, which is above Six Hundred Pounds) I am resolved to go no further, but send Pen Feathered Birds into the World, to gather Crums to Nourish and Bring up the rest, else they are like to Die in the Nest; which if the Gentry suffer, it will be more their Loss than mine; I will say no more but commit it to the censure of many, but to be Understood by few, neither indeed can it be, till it [be] arrived to its full Plumage; at which time I shall not care who Censures, but Answer such as once a Grave Senior did, Find not Fault till thou hast done a Better; or as a French General said to such as Envyed his Greatness, Do as I have done and receive my Honour. And so Farewel:

RANDLE HOLME.

Such then was the unfortunate termination of Randle Holme's labours, which had taken him all his life to get together.¹ His collections for this book together with the proofs and the unprinted materials, which, he states, were quite ready for the press, are now contained in ten small folio volumes amongst the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum (MSS. 2026 to 2035). From them it appears that he commenced collecting his materials in 1649, when he was only twenty-two years of age; although it was not till nearly forty years later that they were printed.

¹ At the end of Harl. MS. 2151, is bound up a copy of the original proposals for printing the Academy of Armory, as well as the appeal for increased support.

It has been more than once stated that some portions of the later books were set up in type,¹ but the evidence on this point has never been very clearly given. One example only is now known to be in existence, and that is bound up at the end of an ordinary copy of the Academy of Armory, now preserved in the Royal Library, Windsor Castle. With reference to this book the Librarian, R. R. Holmes, Esq., F.S.A., writes me as follows:—

“I cannot do better than transcribe part of the note written (at the beginning of the copy of Randle Holme’s Academy of Armory in the Royal Library) by Mr. J. H. Glover, the first librarian of this new collection, under William IV. His note is, ‘This copy is probably unique. . . . No copy that I am aware of possesses the “remaining part” (mentioned by Randle Holme as ready for the press) with the exception of the imperfect copy bound in this volume. Till this was discovered the MS. was always understood to be lost and never printed. This additional portion wants the following pages or leaves, 1, 17, 57, 79, 99, 113, 133 and several leaves of the Table. J. H. G.’ I may mention that this additional portion begins with Book iii., Part ii., Chap. xiv. and goes on to Chap. xix., which finishes on p. 191. After this comes the Table, unpagged, consisting of only four leaves. The last entry is ‘Tribute 333.’ The second part of Book iii. is indexed in this Table. There is no Book iv.”

Lowndes describes this curious book very fittingly as “a heterogeneous mass and extraordinary composition,

¹ Thus Wanley, in his catalogue of the Harleian MSS., describes MS. 2033 as containing the manuscript of the third book of the Academy of Armory from chapter xiv. to the end, and says, “it appeareth by many sure marks that this volume was actually printed but then why it was not bound up with the former part of the work I know not.” Of MS. 2034, which is a continuation of the previous one, he also states “the greatest part of it seemeth to have been printed but whether ever published I cannot now say.” See also *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire*, vol. i., p. 92.

containing a vast fund of curious information;" whilst Dr. Ormerod, in his *History of Cheshire*,¹ refers to it at some length, and speaks of the second book as follows:—

"The author's object appears to have been the formation of a kind of encyclopædia in this awkward heraldic form; and in the rest of the present book he proceeds through all the range of creation, treating the reader with the strangest jumble on Natural History, Mineralogy and Surgery, occasionally diversified by Palmistry, Hunter's terms, the Cock-pit laws, Diseases, an Essay on Time and on Men punished in Hell. Introducing each subject successively as the fancied bearing of an armorial coat."

Several other writers who have referred to it mostly speak of it in disparaging terms. The truth is that it undoubtedly does contain much that had far better have been omitted,² much that is almost childish and absurd; but at the same time a careful perusal of it shows that the author must have been a very industrious collector of all kinds of out-of-the-way information, and that he was actuated by a very anxious desire to make his work as full and complete as possible. In fact, it was the very wealth of his materials which embarrassed him. Had he possessed any critical judgment, or had he submitted his materials to any intelligent and candid friend, it is probable that, by greatly reducing the bulk of his book, he would have made it far more valuable and certainly far more readable. As it is now, few persons ever take the trouble to look into its eleven hundred folio pages; but those that do so are certain to come upon some quaint and often valuable pieces of information entirely unconnected with heraldry or genealogy. To take only one instance out of many, and that one that is just now of much local interest, it is found that

¹ Vol. ii., p. 455, new edition.

² As, for instance, "the proper mode of blazoning God the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit," &c., which savours much of blasphemy.

this book contains, curiously enough, many Cheshire dialect words and phrases, some of which are now quite obsolete, and of which no other examples are found in print. They were in common use at the time the book was written, and Randle Holme, as a Cheshire man "born and bred," made use of them quite as a matter of course.¹

The question whether this book was really printed in Chester or not has been more than once discussed,² chiefly on the ground that the style of printing has been considered too good to have been done in a small country town, like Chester, in the latter end of the seventeenth century. In my opinion, however, there can be no doubt that it was so printed, for not only does the engraved title page expressly state that it was "printed att Chester by the Author," but in the will of Randle Holme (IV.), subsequently to be given, this sentence occurs: "I give the bed hangings and furniture of that Room in my dwelling in the Bridge Street of the said Citty, which Room was formerly made use of as a Printing House or place." This seems to me to be conclusive, in addition to which it may be mentioned that Randle Holme (III.), in his final address to the reader (see p. 149), speaks of the high price of paper and "the great wages and daily layings out," which implies that he was his own printer, and had to purchase the paper and pay his men himself. Again, too, in his letter to the College of Arms, in 1692,³ in presenting a copy of his book to their

¹ See the *Cheshire Sheaf*, new series, 1891, Nos. 25, 75, 87, &c., where the list of "all the terms used by Dairy People about making of Cheese and Butter," from book iii., chapter viii., p. 335, is given. In another part of this volume is the list of things necessary for a good farm or dairy, which contains many curious words.

² See the *Cheshire Sheaf*, No. 1010, a note by Mr. W. H. Allnutt, of the Bodleian Library, Oxford.

³ Printed in the *Cheshire Sheaf*, No. 15. He also says in this letter that he was not able to sell the book as the booksellers said it was not "licenced." (See also p. 147, note 1.)

library, he describes it as "my own labour and printing." His foreman printer was not improbably T. Tillier, who wrote some verses in praise of the book, and signs himself Typog[rapher] (see p. 146).¹ The *Academy of Armory*, 1688, is therefore the earliest work printed at Chester, and so is a volume of much interest, apart from its intrinsic merits, to all who are concerned with the past history of that city.² When it was printed it had no index, the work being, as already shown, not completed. An index to it, however, was prepared by the industrious author, and, having been preserved in Harl. MS. 2035, was printed in a thin folio volume in the year 1821, and this should now accompany every copy of the original work.

Randle Holme (III.) died on the 12th March, 1699-1700, in the seventy-third year of his age, and was buried at St. Mary's on the 15th of that month, the following being the entry in the register:—

1699[-1700]. Mr. Randle Holme senior of Bridgestreet Herrald of Armes was Buryed the 15th day of March.

The short inscription to his memory on the monument in that church will be found in the account of his son and successor, Randle Holme (IV.).

His father and grandfather, as already shown, had each of them been twice married, but he excelled them even in

¹ His name also appears at the bottom of a single folio sheet, printed in 1688, "London Printed for T. Tilliar." (*Cheshire Sheaf*, No. 1010.) He had probably left Chester and gone to London when the printing of the *Academy of Armory* was finished. See also *Cheshire Sheaf*, n. s., 133, where a letter to Randle Holme from Thomas Tillier, written from Dublin, January 3rd, 1688-9, is printed, in which he asks for an apprentice "for the press," for his then master, and mentions "Will, the Welsh boy, that was with your son Randle and went after to Mr. Kenion."

² Yet, strange to say, no copy has as yet been acquired for the Chester Free Public Library; nor is there, I believe, a copy to be found in any other public library in that city.

that respect. His first wife was Sarah,¹ daughter and coheir of Henry Soley, of Forton, co. Salop, minister. He was married to her at St. Oswald's, Chester, on the 23rd August, 1655; and on the same day one of his sisters was married in the same church. This being during the period of the Commonwealth, these marriages, in accordance with an Act of Parliament then in force, were celebrated before one of the local magistrates, and not by any clergyman; the entries in the register being as follows:—

“Randle Holme of this Cittie Gent. and Sarah Solie of the same Cittie, Spinst^r Married before M^r William Ince Alder^m & Justice of peace the 23th day of Augu: 1655. Witnesses M^r Randle Holme San^r and Thomas Simson.”

“Thomas Simson of this Cittie Grocerar [*sic*] and Elizabeth Holme of the same Cittie spinster Married before M^r Will: Ince Ald^m & Justice of Peace the 23th August 1655. Witnesses M^r Randle Holme & M^r Richard Hunt” [rector of St. Mary's].

Mrs. Sarah Holme was buried at St. Mary's on the 10th April, 1665, leaving issue one son, Randle Holme (IV.) and four daughters.²

His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of George Wilson, of Chester, gentleman, whom he married at St. Oswald's on the 7th July, 1666. She was buried at St.

¹ Some verses written by the elder Randle Holme, “Upon Sarah Soley, longe stayinge in the countrey and expected by my wife and me,” are printed in Halliwell Phillips' *Palatine Anthology*, taken from the Harleian MSS.

² The names of these four daughters are as follows:—

Elizabeth Holme, baptised at St. Mary's 27th October, 1654; married there 8th July, 1681, to Mr. William Probey, of Chester.

Katherine Holme, baptised at St. Mary's 11th September, 1657; married to Isaac Burrows, of Chester, and had issue.

Rachael Holme, baptised at St. Mary's 30th July, 1661; married there 30th December, 1689, to Mr. William Burganey, of Pulford, co. Chester, gentleman, and had issue. She was buried at St. Mary's 30th May, 1693.

Sarah Holme, baptised at St. Mary's 13th December, 1663; buried there 18th December, 1663.

Mary's on the 2nd April, 1685, having had seven sons and two daughters, of whom only two sons, George and John, were living at the time of her death.¹

His third wife was Anne (? Birkenhead); the settlement after this marriage being dated 20th January, 1688-9.² She survived her husband and was buried at St. Michael's 26th June, 1713, having had no issue. His will is not now preserved at Chester, and I have not found any abstract of it or any reference to it in any of the Holme MSS., now in the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum.

This Randle Holme (III.) has also of late years acquired considerable notoriety as being one of the earliest "Freemasons" whose name has come down to us, and certainly the earliest connected with Chester.³

¹ The names of these children are as follows:—*George Holme*, baptised at St. Mary's 4th October, 1667; buried there 5th October, 1667. *George Holme*, baptised at St. Mary's 3rd January, 1670-1; living in 1704. *William Holme*, baptised 1672; buried 27th November, 1672. *Ralph Holme*, baptised 9th January, 1673-4; buried 9th November, 1675. *Thomas Holme*, baptised 15th August, 1678; probably dead before 1704. *Charles Holme*, baptised 25th March, 1681; buried 28th May, 1681. *John Holme*, baptised 21st February, 1683-4; living 1704. *Amy Holme*, baptised 2nd January, 1668-9; buried 18th June, 1681. *Alice Holme*, baptised 23rd October, 1676; probably dead before 1704. Most if not all of these baptisms and burials took place at St. Mary's.

In Harl. MS. 2161, f. 121, 122, are a series of notes of the births and baptisms of these children, in the handwriting of their father, apparently the leaves out of a small memorandum book.

² This indenture made between Randle Holme, of Chester, Heraldpainter, and Thomas Birkenhead, of Chester, gentleman, after the marriage of the said Randle and Anne his now wife, was for the purpose of settling an annuity on her, arising out of the said Randle Holme's two messuages in Bridge Street (Harl. MS. 2022, f. 128). It is probable that her name was Birkenhead, but I have not met with the entry of this marriage in any of the Chester registers which I have examined.

³ See a very interesting paper, "Freemasonry in the Seventeenth Century, Chester, 1650-1700," by Bro. W. Harry Rylands, F.S.A., reprinted from *The Masonic Magazine*, January-February, 1882. It was in this paper that the fact of Randle Holme (III.) having been a Freemason was first examined and explained.

In his *Academy of Armory*, book iii., chapter ix., p. 393, he writes as follows:—

“I cannot but Honor the Fellowship of the Masons because of its Antiquity; and the more as being a Member of that Society, called Free-Masons. In being conversant amongst them I have observed the use of these several Tools following, some whereof I have seen born in Coats Armour.”

He then proceeds to describe the various tools used by them, as well as “the order of columns and pillars,” &c.

In one of his MS. volumes (Harl. MS. 2054) is a copy of the “Constitutions of Masonry” in his handwriting, a scrap of paper referring to the “words and signes of a free Mason,” and a page containing what are apparently the names of persons made Freemasons, with the initiation fees paid by them.¹ This would show that there was a lodge of Freemasons existing in Chester in the middle or later part of the seventeenth century of which Randle Holme (III.) was a member.² To commemorate this interesting fact in the history of Chester, and to keep up the connection of the family with St. Mary’s, it is proposed that the north porch of St. Mary’s (now in process of restoration) shall be rebuilt by the Freemasons and called “the Randle Holme Porch.”³

Randle Holme (III.) lived in a house in Bridge Street, which has been identified with the well-known picturesque building known as “Lamb Row,” which fell down in May, 1821. It has been engraved in Cuiitts’ Views of Chester and elsewhere, and its site, at the corner of the present Grosvenor Road, is now occupied by Mr. Griffiths’ printing

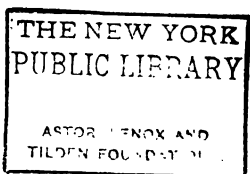
¹ Facsimiles of this leaf and of the small scrap of paper have been given by Mr. Rylands in his paper previously referred to.

² The monument put up in St. Mary’s Church to the memory of Randle Holme (II.) by this Randle Holme (III.) is said to bear masonic emblems, as, for instance, the skull and cross-bones, which are thought to indicate that Randle Holme (II.) was himself a Freemason.

³ This has since been carried out in a very successful manner.



VIEW OF LAMB ROW, SAID TO HAVE BEEN THE RESIDENCE OF RANDLE HOLME (III.),
FROM THE ETCHING BY G. CUIIT, 1814.



establishment, &c. This house would appear to have been erected about the year 1670, for in the Corporation records the following order of the assembly occurs in that year:¹

[Ordered] that the nuisance created by Randal Holme in his new building in Bridge-street (near to the two churches) be taken down, as it annoys his neighbours and hinders the prospect from the houses.

And again, in the following year,

Mr. Holme, painter, fined £3. 6s. 8d. for his contempt to the Mayor in proceeding in his building in Bridge Street.

The building, however, was not pulled down, but was subsequently converted into a tavern called "The Lamb," whence the name Lamb Row.

RANDLE HOLME (IV.), c. 1659 TO 1707.

RANDLE HOLME (IV.) was the eldest son of Randle Holme (III.) by his first wife, Sarah Soley, and was born about the year 1659; but his baptism does not occur in the register of St. Mary's, in which parish his father lived. Nothing is known of his early life, but in 1690, when he was thirty-one years of age, he was taken into partnership with his father in his heraldic work. An abstract of the deed of partnership, dated 22nd January, 2 James II. [1690], is preserved in Harl. MS., 2022, f. 136*b*, whereby it was arranged that Randle Holme, jun., should work for his father "what belongs to heraldry, for all which said work he shall receive the quarter or fourth part, the charges of the materials being first deducted." On October 19th, 1691, he became a member of the Stationers' Company, when there was "received of Randle Holme junior for his

¹ Hemingway's *History of Chester*, vol. ii., p. 30, published in 1831.

dinner money £1. 13s. 4d." In his monumental inscription he is described as having been "Deputy to Norroy King at arms."

About the year 1687 he married Margaret, daughter of Griffith Lloyd, of Llanarmon in Yale, co. Denbigh, gentleman, by whom he had an only son, Randle, and four daughters, all of whom died young.¹ In an indenture, dated 1693, making a post-nuptial settlement on this Margaret, the chief parties to it are described as "Randle Holme, senior, of Chester Herald painter and Randle Holme, jun^r Herald painter and Edward Lloyd of Llanarmon in Yale co. Denbigh gentleman."² Like his great-grandfather, grandfather, and father, he was one of the churchwardens of St. Mary's, holding that office for two years, from Easter, 1693, to Easter, 1695.

That the fourth Randle Holme continued to work in the footsteps of his ancestors is shown by the following entries, taken from the churchwardens' accounts of St. Mary's for the year 1700:—

	£	s.	d.
Pd Mr. Holme for Paintinge the Lich-gates -	1	1	6
Pd Mr. Randell Holme for writinge of five			
Legecyes in the Ould Table [<i>i.e.</i> , adding five			
new legacies to the old painted Table of Bene-	0	12	6
factors in the church] - - - - -			
Pd for paintinge the New Table and writeinge			
on it - - - - -	0	10	6

He was appointed one of the two sheriffs of Chester in October, 1705, when he was elected an alderman of the

¹ *Randle Holme*, the only son, was baptised at St. Mary's, 26th August, 1697, and was buried there 10th May, 1698. *Sarah Holme*, baptised there 23rd October, 1688; buried 4th November, 1702. *Elizabeth Holme*, baptised 14th February, 1689-90; buried 18th March, same year. *Catherine Holme*, baptised 19th August; buried 27th August, 1693. *Catherine Holme*, baptised 18th September; buried 27th October, 1699.

² Harl. MS. 2022, f. 136b.

Stationers' Company. He died on the 30th August, 1707, at the early age of forty-eight, and was buried at St. Mary's on the 2nd September, being described in the register as "Mr. Randell Holme of Bridgstreet Harreld [*sic*] of Armes." His widow survived him nearly twenty-six years, and was buried at St. Mary's on the 13th March, 1732-3. The monumental inscription placed to his memory and that of his father, still preserved in the church, is as follows:¹

Here lyes the Body of Randle
Holme, gen^t Sewer in extraordinary
to K: Charles y^e 2^d and deputy to y^e kings
at arms, who died 12th March 1699;
And Randle Holme his son, deputy to Norroy
K: att arms, who died 30th day of aug. 1707
He married Marg^t, daughter of Griffith Lloyd,
of Llanarmon in the County of Denbigh, gen^t by
w^m he had issue Sara, Eliz. Kat. Randle, and Kat. who
died before their Father, and lye
here Interred

His will, dated 2nd June, 1704, is preserved in the Probate Registry, Chester. In it, after leaving legacies to various relations and friends, he refers specially to "his books and collections of heraldry," and bequeaths them to his two brothers. A full abstract of this the only Randle Holme will, now preserved at Chester, is as follows:—

In the name of God Amen. I RANDLE HOLME, of the city of Chester, gentleman. My body to be buried with my ancestors in the parish church of S^t Mary in the said city of Chester, at the discretion of my executors. I devise all my

¹ At the top of this stone monument is a shield of arms, Holme quartering Tranmoll and Lymme (see p. 134, note 2) and impaling Alcock, Argent, on a fess Gules between three scythes Sable an escallop Or, with an escutcheon of pretence Tenny (or brown) a chevron Or between three fishes naiant Argent [*? Soley*] and underneath the inscription the same coat with another escutcheon of pretence Sable a chevron Or between three antelopes' heads of the second [*Lloyd of Llanarmon*].

messuages and lands within the said city of Chester to my loving wife Margaret Holme, for her life and after her death to my executors to raise the sum of £300 for payment of the legacies hereafter mentioned and then their trust to cease and then I devise the same to my brother George Holmes [*sic*] and the heirs of his body, and for want of such issue to my brother John Holmes [*sic*] and the heirs of his body with remainder to my nephew Randle Burrows, my nephew William Burganey, my niece Rachel Burganey and their heirs successively. To my niece Barbara Lloyd £60; to my niece Rachel Burganey £60. To Mary and Barbara daughters of Richard Speed of Wrexham ironmonger £20 each. To my niece Margaret daughter to Robert Jones of Denbigh, gentleman, £10. To my two executors hereafter named for mourning £10 apiece.

To the poor of Saint Marys parish £10, the interest to be distributed to poor widows living within the Bridge Gate of the city of Chester every Christmas. To my nephew Randle Burrows £50. To the Mayor and citizens of the city of Chester £30 to be employed for the maintenance or education of one poor boy of the said parish of Saint Mary in the Charity School lately erected for the education of poor boys in the said city. To my cousin Elizabeth ffoulks, daughter of Peter ffoulks of Ryviat esq, £20, all which said sums amount in the whole to the sum of £300 to be raised out of the profits of my real estate from and after my wife's death.

And as for my personal estate, I give "the bed hangings and furniture of that Room in my dwelling in the Bridge Street of the said city, which Room was formerly made use of as a Printing House or place" to my said niece Barbara Lloyd.

"I give and bequeath all my Books and Collections of Heraldry to my said Brothers George Holme and John Holme to be equally divided between them, they paying £40 that is to say £20 apiece to my executors hereafter named, which with the residue of all my personal estate (after my debts and funeral expenses shall be thereout paid and satisfied) I give and bequeath to my said loving wife Margaret Holme and I do appoint my loving brother in law Edward

Memorandum that in y^e year. 1693. Randle Holmes Jun^r and
 Nicholas Rocker church Wardens: th^o on y^e fourth part of y^e
 church formerly called Troutbeck's Chapel was repaired
 Randle Holmes Jun^r }
 Nicholas Rocker } of Wardens

Memorandum of the repair of Troutbeck's Chapel, in St. Mary's Church, Chester, when
 Randle Holme (IV.) was churchwarden, in his handwriting.

Randle Holme

Randle Holme Jun^r

Autographs of Randle Holme (III.) and
 Randle Holme (IV.) in 1699.

Randle Holme

1706.

SPECIMENS OF THE HANDWRITING AND SIGNATURES OF RANDLE HOLME (IV.).



Lloyd of Llanarmon in the said County of Denbigh, gentleman, and William Proby of the City of Chester, gentleman, executors of this my last will and testament" Dated 2 June

1704

(Signed) RANDLE HOLME

Signed sealed &c. in

(Red seal with the letters R. H.)

the presence of

R^r Comberbach

G^r Powell

Tho: Tagg.

[Proved at Chester 22nd September, 1707. No inventory now preserved with the will.]

When first married he lived in a house described in the St. Mary's registers as "nigh y^e Nuns gate," in Chester; but after his father's death he succeeded him in the house in Bridge Street, as mentioned in his will and in the entry of his burial. There is no evidence that he was ever a Freemason, like his father.

With this Randle Holme (IV.) the history of this old Chester family abruptly terminates. From the above will it does not appear that he was at all such a poor man as has been generally supposed, and although he had no surviving issue, yet he names his two half brothers, George Holme and John Holme,¹ and makes them his heirs. No descendants of these two brothers are now known, nor are any particulars of their own lives at present forthcoming. His work as a herald painter at Chester was taken by Francis Bassano, who was admitted to the freedom of the city in 1711.²

¹ Mr. Wanley, in his catalogue of the Harleian MSS., in describing No. 2002, says: "I remember a son of the third Randle Holme, and I think his name was also Randle. He was tapster or chamberlain in the Golden Talbot Inn, in Liverpool, A.D. 1694, his poor father, the third Randle, then living." This, if true, probably refers to either the George or John Holme here mentioned, the assumption that his name was Randle being a mistake of Mr. Wanley.

² It was suggested by the Messrs. Lysons in their *Magna Britannia* that he may have married one of Randle Holme's (IV.) daughters, but this was not

No portraits of any of these four antiquaries and heralds are now known to be in existence, nor have I ever met with any mention of any. Much as they did for the past history of their native city, Chester may be said to know them no more; and it is now only by the north porch of St. Mary's Church, about to be restored by the Freemasons in memory of the third Randle Holme, that any memorial to them (beyond their monumental inscriptions) will be found.¹ Strangely enough, considering what they did for the history of Cheshire and Lancashire families, the Holme pedigree in the old edition of Ormerod's *History of Cheshire* has been well described as "about the most imperfect of the entire series;" but this, I am glad to say, has been remedied in the new edition.

THE RANDLE HOLME MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS.

Having thus given an account of each of the four Randle Holmes, who lived to man's estate, it now only remains to describe the manuscript collections with which their names will be for ever associated. But to do this in a manner at all

so. Mr. T. Hughes, F.S.A., says, Bassano "certainly possessed several of the Holmes' books, manuscripts, and drawings, some of which, passing through the hands of successive herald painters, were sold in Chester during the present generation." He died in 1747, and his will was proved at Chester on the 16th September of that year. Two or more genealogical manuscripts of his are now in the Heralds' College Library, presented by the Messrs. Lysons (see *Cheshire Sheaf*, 28th August, 1878, No. 226). Add. MS. 6032 in the British Museum (presented by the Messrs. Lysons in 1810) has Francis Bassano's signature, &c. So also has Stow MS. 540, recently added to the British Museum.

¹ It may here be mentioned that about 1822 it was proposed to print by subscription "Holmeiana or Biographical Notices of the three Randle Holmes's Aldermen and Antiquaries of the City of Chester from Anno 1592 to 1688, by John Broster, with a descriptive account of their collection of manuscripts," &c., &c., but I do not think it was ever proceeded with. (See the *Cheshire Sheaf*, vol ii., p. 28, No. 1,033).

concise is by no means an easy task, for it is impossible to overrate their importance and the great value which they possess. Fortunately for posterity they were purchased, early in the eighteenth century, by Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford,¹ and now form part of that magnificent collection of manuscripts, comprising over seven thousand five hundred separate volumes, known as "the Harleian MSS.," and now preserved in the British Museum.

The Randle Holme MSS. in that collection begin with MS. 1920² and come down to MS. 2177, thus comprising no less than two hundred and fifty-seven MSS. in unbroken sequence! In addition to this there are a few other volumes amongst the rest of the Harleian MSS.³ and elsewhere⁴ which were written by them, so that we may estimate the total number of volumes written or collected by these industrious antiquaries as about two hundred and seventy in number. As might be expected, these books vary in size and thickness, but as a rule they are folio volumes, each containing on the average about two hundred and fifty closely-written pages. Their contents are naturally extremely diversified, but it is no truism to say that to the historian and genealogist, interested in the past

¹ It is said that they were offered to the corporation of Chester but were refused by them, and that it was owing to the intervention of Bishop Gastrell that the Earl of Oxford ultimately purchased them.

² Mr. Wanley, in his catalogue of the Harleian MSS., before describing No. 1920, states, "here beginneth a catalogue of the Heraldic and other MSS. bought of the Executors of Randle Holme, late Citizen and Armes Painter of Chester."

³ Thus Harl. MSS. 7568 and 7569 are both part of the Randle Holme collection, as also Harl. MS. 5955, and others.

⁴ The Stow MS. 541, recently acquired by the British Museum, is part of the Randle Holme collection. It begins on folio 320, and contains a fine series of original letters by Sir Randle Crewe, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, addressed to the Recorder of Chester, Edw. Whitby, Esq., and an index to the contents of the book made by the third Randle Holme.

history of Chester, Cheshire, Lancashire, and North Wales, they are simply invaluable. And yet they are not nearly as much consulted as they ought to be, the chief difficulty being to know exactly where to look for any information which may be required. The printed catalogue of the Harleian MSS. describes the contents of each volume in a more or less brief manner, pointing out the special character of each; but it is only by going through the volumes, page by page, that any idea can be formed of the varied information which they contain. The third Randle Holme added to and arranged the collections of his father and grandfather, and made indexes to many of the volumes.

All the four Randle Holmes appear to have made it a rule to lose no opportunity of examining as many original records, such as old charters, family deeds and papers, &c., as possible, and making abstracts of all such that passed through their hands. By so doing they have fortunately preserved for us abstracts of an enormous number of documents, a very large proportion of which no longer exist, and of which, had it not been for their care and industry, we should now know nothing. Whenever occasion took them into the country they visited the churches and not only copied the monumental inscriptions, but also noted the old heraldic stained glass in the windows¹ and made rough sketches of the monumental effigies and brasses which they saw there. During the whole of the seventeenth century their busy fingers were at work, so that the wealth of information, which by these means they have preserved for posterity, can only be realised by those who have examined their collections, volume by volume, and page by page. I think I may say, without exaggera-

¹ Some of these volumes, notably 2151, contain notes of the old stained glass, &c., made by Thomas Chaloner and others before 1600, and arranged by the third Randle Holme.

tion, that I have examined these MSS. more carefully than most students, and have made careful notes of the contents of most of the volumes, and yet every time I consult them I am astonished and delighted at the wonderful amount of information which they contain. I wish it were only possible to print a full index to them, but I am afraid it will be a long time before that is ever done.

As already noted they succeeded to the collections of the Chaloners,¹ and being on terms of friendship with other antiquaries, they had access to many of the collections of Mr. William Vernon,² of Shakerley, Mr. John Booth,³ of Twemlow, Laurence Bostock,⁴ Sampson Erdeswick,⁵ Samuel Catherall,⁶ and many others, whence they transcribed what they considered most useful. They were also fortunate in obtaining a large number of original documents, so that some of the volumes of their collections contain original deeds, wills, inquisitions,⁷ depositions, petitions, letters, &c., &c., which would otherwise most probably all have long since perished.⁸ After the Civil War they acquired

¹ Thomas Chaloner's MSS. will be found in MSS. 1971-5, 1977, 1979, 2088-9, and in part in 2120 and 2163. Jacob Chaloner's MSS. are 2164-5, 2167, and 2169.

² Mr. Vernon's Liber P is copied in MS. 2007, and his Liber H in MS. 2008. See also deeds from Mr. Vernon's Liber C in MS. 2074, and other extracts in MS. 2022, as well as extracts from his MS. R in MS. 1967.

³ Extracts from Liber D, which was, I think, one of Mr. John Booth's MSS., will be found in MS. 1967, but he does not appear to have lent many of his MS. collections to the Holmes.

⁴ Harl. MS. 139 is a volume containing Laurence Bostock's Cheshire collections, but it does not form part of the Randle Holme MSS. See also Nos. 2059 and 2113.

⁵ See MS. 1990.

⁶ See MS. 1988.

⁷ Harl. MS. 1991 contains a number of original office copies of inquisitions *post mortem* and wills. See also MSS. 2046, 2047, 2102 and 2090, 2091, 2093.

⁸ Amongst these may be mentioned MS. 2107 containing the original "Remonstrances," signed by the inhabitants of the chief Cheshire towns and villages, in 1642, in favour of the Parliament.

the accounts of the receipts and disbursements in the several Cheshire Hundreds, as well as papers relating to the confiscated estates of the Cheshire royalists.¹

Living all their lives in Chester, and occupying positions of authority there, their collections naturally abound with references to that city. They have preserved to us most valuable information relating to the old churches, the ancient families, the city Companies, the city records, the registers, and churchwardens' accounts of many of the old parishes there, the Dee mills, &c., &c. Little of this information has ever been printed, and the rest still awaits the advent of someone, who will be at the trouble of putting this mass of material into proper order, and so writing a history of Chester, which shall be worthy of that old city and of its industrious seventeenth-century antiquaries.

It has been customary to underrate the value of these collections, even by those who have made much use of them; but with this opinion I have no sympathy. It is true that none of the Randle Holmes were good mediæval Latin scholars, that they were not able to transcribe old Latin records with the necessary critical accuracy, and that they were not skilful enough to make the best use of what they had so industriously collected. But at the same time they were honest in their work; they did what they could to the best of their ability and knowledge, and by so doing they have laid posterity under a heavy burden of indebtedness. It is not difficult to correct their faulty Latin; but how should we have any knowledge of what has long since perished had it not been for their zeal and care? I quite agree with the opinion of the late Mr. W. H. Black, F.S.A., assistant keeper of the

¹ See MS. 1999, Civil War accounts for Northwich, Broxton, and Macclesfield Hundreds; MS. 2018, Wirrall Hundred; MS. 2128, Nantwich, Bucklow, and Edisbury Hundreds; MS. 2144, Edisbury and Northwich Hundreds.

public records, who had had much experience of their collections, and who writes as follows, referring more especially to the first Randle Holme:¹

“ Clerical faults are common to all the voluminous writings of the eldest Randle Holme. He was not an exact scholar and did not know how to read ancient records critically or to copy them with technical precision nor did he thoroughly understand the meaning of their unusual words, phrases and forms. Hence what he could not copy with minute accuracy he usually *imitated* so that the sense can be easily perceived by an experienced reader. . . . In short he was an industrious and faithful copyist or collector of historical antiquities, but his philological learning was too scanty for him to use extreme accuracy on the one hand or to invent any of the documents which he professed to transcribe, extract or abridge, on the other. Therefore his copies may be always relied on as faithfully transcribed in substance.”

When this collection was purchased, the various volumes bore certain marks by which the Randle Holmes had distinguished them. These were chiefly letters, as for example, A, AA, and L, LL, LLL, and so on through a large portion of the alphabet. Combinations of letters such as Æ, ÆÆ, VN, WP, &c., &c., were also used, as well as various marks and figures, difficult to reproduce in type. These letters, &c., are constantly made use of in cross references from one volume to another,² and most puzzling

¹ See his voluminous “Reports on the Manor of Tranmere,” p. xxxv, a very valuable privately printed volume, abounding in information copied from the Harleian MSS. and the Public Records relating to that part of Cheshire. This book was drawn up in consequence of some disputes as to the ownership of the foreshore of that manor, and is very rarely to be met with. I only know of my own copy in any private or public library in Lancashire or Cheshire.

² Thus, for example, in Harl. MS. 2161, ff. 116-17, where the pedigree of the Holme family occurs, there is this note, “ancient deeds of Holme see lib. V.N. 78h, 127 b.e.,” &c., and so on. In Harl. MS. 7568 there is a sort of index to the chief contents of the various MSS., and the old notation is used throughout.

they now are, because since these MSS. have been in the British Museum so many have been rebound that the old marks have disappeared.¹ As no list of them was ever made, there is now no means of ascertaining what particular volume any letter, &c., refers to, and the officials in the Manuscript Department there are often asked to give information which they do not possess. To any one constantly working at these MSS. the impossibility of making use of the cross references is so annoying that some years ago I began to make notes of all the old marks whenever I could meet with them. By this means I have been enabled to draw up the following list in which a large number of the old marks have been identified.² Others may from time to time be ascertained, but a great number I fear have entirely perished.









THE RANDLE HOLMES' OLD NOTATION AND THE MODERN
HARLEIAN MSS. NUMBERS.

Old Notation.		Modern Numbers.	Old Notation.		Modern Numbers.
A	...	2153	B	...	(? 2079)
A A	...	2161	B B	...	—
A	...	2010	C	...	2146
A A	...	1998 2071	C C	...	2040
A A A	...	2064	D	...	—
			D D	...	1972

¹ In some cases the original volume has been divided into two smaller ones, and then the parts separately bound and placed in the modern list far apart from one another! Thus the second half of MS. 2153 is now 2161, and the second half of MS. 2146 is now 2040! Again, too, MS. 1968 begins with folio 540, and there is nothing to show in which other volumes the earlier folios are now to be found. So also MS. 2004 begins with f. 733, MS. 2003 with f. 620, and MS. 2002 with f. 236, all portions of distinct volumes!

² In making this list as complete as it is I am much indebted to Mr. Kensington, one of the oldest assistants in the MS. Department at the British Museum, who, I found, had been making notes of these marks for many years past, and who very kindly placed his lists at my disposal.

Old Notation.		Modern Numbers.	Old Notation.		Modern Numbers.
E	...	2149	TT	...	—
EE	...	1992 2037	U	...	—
F	...	2119 2120	UU	...	—
FF	...	2023	V	...2129 2149 (2151?)	—
G	...	2096	VV	...	—
GG	...	2044	W (formerly S)	...	2057
GGG	...	2101	WW	...	2125
GGGG	...	2110	WWW	...	—
H	...	2008 2147 2187	WWWW	...	2133
HH	...	2156	X	...	—
I	...	2115	XX	...	—
II	...	—	Y	...	2164
K	...	2117	YY	...	—
KK	...	—	Z	...	2065
L	...	1987	ZZ	...	2066
LL	...	2112	Æ	...	2022
LLL	...	2042	ÆÆ	...	2038
LLLL	...	2085	ÆÆÆ	...	2131
M	...	1979	Ɔ	...	2094
MM	...	—	CB	...	2086
N	...	1974	CD	...	2142
NN	...	—	2CH	...	—
O	...	—	3CH	...	—
OO	...	—	CK	...	—
[O]	...	1994 2103	CO	...	2004 2054
P	...	1975	DO	...	1988
PP	...	—	EF	...	2063
Q	...	—	FL	...	1925
QQ	...	2154	GH	...	1969
R	...	1967	LC	...	2062
RR	...	—	PI	...	2176
S (see W)	...	—	PR	...	2072
SS	...	2150 2172	RT	...	2177
³ SS	...	2020	VN	...	2077
⁶ SS	...	2016	VP	...	2007
T	...	2173	WB	...	1977
			³ WB	...	1970

Old Notation.		Modern Numbers.		Old Notation.		Modern Numbers.	
W	P	...	...	Liber	1	...	1970
		...	...	"	2	...	—
		...	1937 2083 2099	"	3	...	2076
1		...	...	"	4	...	2092
2		...	...	"	5	...	2030
3		...	...	"	6	...	2169
		...	...	"	7	...	2021
		...	...	"	8	...	2106
		...	...	"	12	...	2123 ¹
		...	...	"	13	...	2165
		...	...	"	16	...	1980
		...	...	"	19	...	2088
		...	...	"	33	...	1950
					

¹ Contains an index to MSS. 2170, 2171, and 2140.



NOTES ON THE NEW WEST WINDOW OF THE CHURCH OF S. JOHN BAPTIST, CHESTER.

BY THE REV. S. COOPER SCOTT, M.A.,
VICAR OF S. JOHN BAPTIST.

(Read 15th December, 1890.)

IN the short time allowed me this evening, I shall not attempt to enter upon a description of each of the subjects depicted in the new window at S. John's, (especially as a guide book has been published which gives this information), but endeavour rather to give you a general idea of the work, how originated, the selection of the subjects, the connection which they bear one to another, and the purpose which led to such a selection.

It was in the month of June, 1887, that the Duke of Westminster, being in the church of S. John's, announced his intention of giving a painted window for the West end of the church. Without delay, the work was entrusted to Mr. Edward Frampton, of Buckingham Palace Road. The window was, I believe, intended to be a memorial of the jubilee year of Queen Victoria's reign. I ventured for this and other reasons, to suggest that the window should contain Historical rather than Scriptural subjects. His Grace

was pleased to accept this suggestion, and I set about seeking for suitable subjects. A number were submitted to the judgment of the then Bishop of Chester, Bishop Stubbs; some of these he approved, some he rejected, and some of those finally adopted, he suggested. We may be satisfied, therefore, that the subjects now embodied in the window, are there by the best authority. There is a feeling in some minds that historical representations in a church are out of place, and that nothing but sacred subjects should be admitted into church windows. I do not share that feeling, for it is one which tends to break up our national life, and to place religion on one pedestal, and the secular affairs of the nation on another, as though they had no connection. I think that everything should be done to encourage the feeling, happily not yet extinct, that the public affairs of the state should be guided with some reference to the King of Kings, and that those to whose hands they are entrusted, should be men of honour and truthfulness. In this country the church is not, as is the case in some countries, at variance with the state, and not only all churchmen, but all religious men must hope that "state control," as it is called, may never be so pressed as to lead to a severance between those whom God has joined together. It was with a desire, then, to provide what might remain as a lesson to future generations as well as to our own, that the subjects in S. John's window were chosen; they are designed to remind us that religion, associated publicly with all matters of state, has been the means of making England what she is; and that although the church has not at all times been favoured by the state, yet the state has at all times been nourished and assisted by the church.

The window, as you know, consists of three large lancet lights. It is a modern window, inserted in the

year 1863; it is not displeasing in its proportions, the central light is thirty feet high and five feet broad, the two side lights are a few inches less in height, and are each four feet wide. The subjects are twelve in number, four in each light. In order of date they begin at the top left-hand corner, and run across the window; they are divided by scroll work, of a very fine character, into which are incorporated various coats of arms, some thirty-nine in number; these are chiefly the arms of those Mayors of Chester who have been inhabitants of S. John's parish since the year 1529, and are taken from the old mace board of the church. Among these we may notice those of Charles Walley, mayor when the city of Chester surrendered to the Parliamentary army, 1646; the Earl of Derby, who was mayor in 1702, he lived in the Groves, died in the year of his office, and was buried in the Stanley Chapel in Ormskirk Church; Earl Grosvenor, 1807, who lived during his year of office in the Priory, purchased the advowson of S. John's in 1810, and built the old Grosvenor Schools. The events represented in the window cover a period of one thousand years.

I will divide the subjects into three periods. The first of these represents events affecting Chester and the church of S. John's before the Norman Conquest. The second represents events extending from the Norman Conquest to the Reformation; and the third represents events from the Reformation to the Restoration, since which time the church has sustained no great shock or change.

Taking these periods, then, we begin with the massacre of the monks of Bangor at the battle of Chester, when Ethelfrith drove the Britons from Chester. Seeing these holy men praying for his defeat, he deemed them more powerful in their prayers, than others in their arms, and ordered that they should first be slain. We are deeply

interested in the British Church at S. John's, for there is some reason to think that the crosses preserved in the Chapter House have a British origin; that on some return of the exiles to Chester, these crosses were erected by them, for Professor Browne points out that they have no resemblance to any other, except to a celebrated Welsh cross, which he says is almost certainly the work of the same hands, and which he thinks was set up by the Britons when they fled from Chester westward. The Saxon church founded by King Ethelred soon after this defeat, and the visit of Edgar with his kings to the church, are scenes which have authority from the *Holy Lyfe of S. Werburgh*, written by the monk Bradshaw, who appears to have been a native of Chester, and to have employed his time in the Benedictine Monastery of S. Werburgh there, in writing the life of the glorious Virgin S. Werburgh, and also in describing the many miracles that God had showed for her. He died in 1513.

The second period represented in the window, extends from the Norman Conquest to the Reformation. S. John's during this period occupied a very important position. Bishop Peter, in accordance with an order from the Council, held in London, removed his seat from Lichfield, "a sordid and desert place, to Chester, a city of renown." Here he laid out his design for a magnificent Norman cathedral, on the cliff over the Dee; but he died before he could complete his plan, and the wave of episcopal favour rolled back to Lichfield and Coventry. Bishop Peter lies buried in the choir of S. John's.

Anselm's visit to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, in 1093, had for its object the consolation of the Earl in a time of sickness. Anselm used the opportunity to urge the claims of the religious foundation of S. Werburgh upon the sympathy of the Earl. The cathedral character of S. John's

seems to have continued, for in 1175 Robert II., the elected Abbot of S. Werburgh, received his benediction in the church of S. John's.

At this point, I hoped to have a subject which is mentioned in the Cowper MSS., and copied in Ormerod's *Cheshire*—the installation at S. John's, in 1398, of John Burghill, Bishop of Lichfield, on which occasion King Richard II. is said to have been present, and to have entertained a large number of the nobility. Some doubt, however, as to the accuracy of this statement was expressed by Bishop Stubbs, and on having the Lichfield Chapter Act books searched, a note was found showing that he was installed at Lichfield. We accordingly substituted the Benediction of the Abbot of S. Werburgh. This, and the visit of Anselm to Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, as well as the visit of Prince Edward, first Royal Earl of Chester, in 1256, are subjects suggested by the Chronicles of S. Werburgh. The ninth subject is one about which many papers might be written—the Dissolution of the College of S. John's. The foundation, never very rich, was now completely ruined; the church was stripped of its plate, vestments, bells, clergy, endowments; the choir was pulled down, and sold for building material; the lead was carried away, and sold for the king's use. The nave was left, because the parishioners had rights of worship there, and there were twelve hundred houslyng people in the parish when this spoliation took place. The dean and canons of S. John's were not idle monks, as some chose to call them, but busy parish clergy. S. John's has been depressed and impoverished since that time. Its history since is one long struggle for existence; and its motto might be "I must decrease."

The last period is a short one in time, but not in events.

The parishioners began to exert themselves in earnest,

and in 1581 they obtained a grant of the ruined church, and built it up very much as we now have it.

In the eleventh subject the artist has taken his picture from the old bridge with S. John's in the distance. When the Parliamentary troops took the outworks, they occupied S. John's church, and from the churchyard and streets adjoining they battered the walls of the city between the river and the East gate; from the south side of the churchyard in the distance might have been seen the old bridge, over which the defeated king with a body of his followers passed on their escape into Wales. The church suffered severely in this siege.

The last subject, the Restoration of Episcopacy and the entry of Bishop Brian Walton into Chester, marks an event of the greatest interest to the church and country.

The last bishop, Bishop Bridgeman, had been a very active earnest man, a friend of Archbishop Laud's, and a great advocate for discipline and order; he had not been popular with the Cestrians, but they were punished for their discontent and fault-finding, and had to do without a bishop for many years. During the disturbances in the time of the Commonwealth, Bishop Bridgeman fled to his son's house in Shropshire, where he remained until his death, the see was vacant for some years, and the Cestrians found that "Presbyter was but Priest—writ large;" they longed for a bishop again, for there is nothing like losing our mercies to bring us to our senses. Never was such rejoicing as when Bishop Brian Walton was appointed, and the Puritan reign was at an end. It was not a body of a few subservient clergy, anxious to propitiate their bishop, that met him at the bars in Foregate Street, but the mayor and corporation "in their formalities," and the train-bands of the city and the gentry from all the country round, who greeted the bishop with acclamations, and

attended him to his cathedral church, where he and they returned humble thanks to God for the preservation of His Church.

Two centuries of comparative peace have passed since that exciting scene took place. They have tended perhaps to make churchmen a little easy, and perhaps to undervalue that which has been interwoven with all our history, our public and private, our national and our social life; but the day of adversity may come, and may come in a way which we look not for, and I hope that if this be so, we shall not be found backward to cherish and defend, (I do not say the property of the church) but "the faith once delivered to the saints."





NOTES ON SOME MEDIÆVAL GOLD- SMITHS IN CHESTER.

BY HENRY TAYLOR, F.S.A.

(Read 15th December, 1890.)

THE following translations of six early-dated Latin deeds, relating to Chester, are of much interest, as they furnish us with the names of three very early Chester goldsmiths, viz., Matthew, Nicholas his son, and John, each described as "the goldsmith."

One of the properties conveyed by these documents is situate at the corner of Cow Lane (now known as Frodsham Street) and Foregate Street, and the other at the junction of the latter highway with St. John Street, formerly called St. John's Lane. It is noteworthy that the last-named locality is now occupied by two banking establishments, viz., that of Messrs. Williams and Co. on the one side, and that of the National Provincial Bank of England Limited on the other. As the early goldsmiths were generally the bankers or money lenders of the then community, it is a curious reflection that the property owned by a goldsmith and banker at the end of the thirteenth century is now, some six hundred years later, also occupied by a firm of bankers.

William de Doncaster mentioned in these deeds is "the merchant," as he is called to distinguish him from other persons of the same family with the same Christian name. He was at the time a very prominent citizen of Chester, and an account of him and his family, as well as of nearly all the witnesses to these deeds, will be found in the paper I read before this Society, and which is printed in vol. ii. (new series) of the Society's *Journal*.

These early deeds are of much assistance to the student of local history, and I trust that from time to time other members of the Society will exhibit any similar documents, which they may be so fortunate as to discover, for the benefit of future Chester historians.

DEED No. 1, c. 1292.

Quitclaim by Nicholas the Goldsmith to William de Doncaster, of all his right in certain land in Foregate Street, Chester, c. 1292.

To all the faithful of Christ who shall see or hear this present writing, NICHOLAS, *called* THE GOLDSMITH, son of MATTHEW THE GOLDSMITH, formerly a citizen of Chester, sends greeting in the Lord. Be it known to you all that I have remised, granted, and absolutely for me and my heirs for ever quitclaimed to WILLIAM DE DONCASTER, citizen of Chester and his heirs or his assigns, all my right and claim which I have or in any manner may have in all that land with the appurtenances lying between the land of Richard the clerk, citizen of Chester, on the one part, and the lane which is called Le Coulone on the other part, in Forgatestrete of the city of Chester, together with 7s. to be received from that land on which Beatrix le Lokker dwells, which she is accustomed yearly to render to me for the aforesaid land. So that neither I Nicholas nor my heirs nor any one for me or by me or in my right shall have any right or claim in the said land and 7s. annual rent, or power to sell the same. In testimony of which thing to this present writing of quitclaim I have placed my seal.

These being witnesses, Hugh de Brichull now Mayor of Chester, Nicholas Payn & Roger Dunfoul now Sheriffs of Chester, Robert le Mercer, Robert de Terven, Alexander Hurel, Robert Harald, Randle de Deresbury, and others.

(Not dated, but *circa* 1292.)

(Seal gone.)

Endorsed :—"for gatestrete."

DEED No. 2.

Lease of land in Foregate Street, Chester, by Nicholas the Goldsmith, of Chester, to William de Doncaster of Chester, for eight years. 1293.

This is the agreement made between NICHOLAS called THE GOLDSMITH, son of MATTHEW THE GOLDSMITH, formerly citizen of Chester, on the one part, and WILLIAM DE DONCASTRE, citizen of Chester, on the other part, namely, that the aforesaid Nicholas hath demised, and to farm surrendered to the aforesaid William and his heirs or assigns, certain land of his, viz.: all that land lying between the land of Richard called the Clerk, on the one part, and the lane which is called Le Coulone, on the other part, in Forgatestrete of the city of Chester, together with 7s. yearly rent which Beatrix le Lokhere is accustomed to render to the said Nicholas for land on which the said Beatrix dwells, the which land aforesaid, the aforesaid Nicholas to the aforesaid William, together with the aforesaid 7s. annual rent has given, and moreover of him the said Nicholas to fee farm has taken, for 10s. yearly rent to him at four yearly terms to be paid, as in the charters between them made is fully contained. To have and to hold to the said William and his heirs or assigns, of the aforesaid Nicholas and his heirs or his assigns, freely, quietly, well, and in peace, for the term of eight years, beginning at the feast of the Nativity of our Lord in the year of grace 1293, with all buildings in the same placed or to be placed, liberties, commodities, appurtenances, and easements to the said land and 7s. whatsoever belonging.

With a clause that the said rent of 10s. be duly paid and the premises kept in a good state, and with clause of warranty.

In testimony of which thing to either part of this writing made in manner of a chirograph they have alternately placed their seals.

These being witnesses, Hugh de Brichull, now mayor of Chester, Nicholas Payn and Roger Dunfoul, now sheriffs of Chester, Robert le Mercer, Robert de Vernon, Hugh Payn, Randle de Deresbury, Alexander Hurel, junior, Gilbert Dunfoul, clerk, and others.

(Part of an oval-shaped seal, of green wax, remaining bearing the impression of an ear of wheat tied in the shape of a fleur-de-lys. The part of the legend remaining has the letters S · NIC : FIL — RI FAB.)

Endorsed:—"fforgatestrete."

DEED NO. 3.

Quitclaim by Nicholas, son of Matthew, the Goldsmith of Chester, to William de Doncaster of Chester, of all his right in land in Foregate Street, Chester. 1305.

To all the faithful of Christ who shall see or hear this writing, NICHOLAS, son of MATTHEW, *called* THE GOLDSMITH, citizen of Chester, sends greeting in the Lord. Be it known that I have remised, granted, and absolutely for me and my heirs for ever quitclaimed to WILLIAM DE DONECASTR, citizen of Chester, and his heirs or assigns, all my right and claim that I have or in any manner may have in all that land with the appurtenances, in fforgatestrete in the city of Chester, lying between the land which was Richard the Clerk's, formerly citizen of Chester, on the one part, and the lane which is called Le Coulone, in the city of Chester, on the other part, and in 7s. yearly rent which I am accustomed to receive of Beatrice le Lokker for a certain mesuage which the said Beatrice holds of me in fforgatestrete of the city aforesaid. So that neither I Nicholas nor my heirs nor any one by me or for me or in my name or right shall have any right or claim in all the aforesaid land with its appurtenances nor in the aforesaid 7s. yearly rent, nor shall have power to sell the same in future. In testimony of which thing to this writing of quitclaim I have placed my seal.

These being witnesses, Richard len Genour [the engineer or architect], now Mayor of Chester, John de Warwyk and Benedict de Stanton now Sheriffs of Chester, Robert de Maclisfeld, John

Dunfoull, Robert de Qwetemor [Whitmore], Richard de Qwetelegh [Whitley], William son of Peter de Brichull, Roger de Huntynndon, Gilbert Dunfoull, clerk, and others.

Given at Chester the 15th Dec. in the 34th year of the reign of King Edward [1305].

(Seal gone.)

Endorsed:—"fforgatestrete
above Cowlone.
Quitclaim of land
above Le Coulone."

DEED NO. 4.

Grant by John, the Goldsmith, to William de Doncaster, of Chester, of land situate between Eastgate Street and St. John's Lane, 1297.

Let all present and future know that I JOHN, *called* THE GOLDSMITH, citizen of Chester, have given, granted, and by this my present charter confirmed to WILLIAM DE DANECASTRE, citizen of the same city, all my land with the appurtenances lying in breadth between the land which was William the Butcher's, formerly citizen of Chester, on the one part, and the land of Thomas called the Marshall, and the land of Richard de Conewaye, clerk, on the other part, and extending in length from the king's street to the land of Henry de Thelewalle in the lane of St. John in the city of Chester. To have and to hold to the said William and his heirs or assigns, of the chief lords of that fee, by the service thence due and accustomed, freely, quietly, fully, peacefully, and of inheritance for ever, with all and singular its appurtenances, buildings on the said land placed or to be placed, commodities, liberties, and easements, to the said land whatsoever belonging.

And I the said John and my heirs, all the aforesaid land with all its appurtenances in length and breadth, and with all the buildings on the same land placed or to be placed, commodities, and easements, to the aforesaid William de Danecastre and his heirs or assigns for the aforesaid service as is aforesaid, against all people will warrant and defend for ever. Moreover for this gift, grant, and confirmation of this present charter, the said William has given to me ten pounds sterling by hand.

In testimony of which thing to this my present charter I have placed my seal, these being witnesses, Sirs Reginald de Gray, now Justiciary of Chester, John his son, and Richard de Mascy, knights, Alexander Hurel, now Mayor of Chester, Robert Ythel and Andrew de Stanlawe, now Sheriffs of Chester, Hugh de Brichull, Robert de Terven, Roger Donfoul, Richard Candelan, Gilbert the clerk, and others.

Given at Chester on the Monday next before the feast of the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary [March 25] in the year of our Lord 1297.

(Large seal of white wax bearing the impression of a man's head, full face, with a nimbus. Qy.: that of St. John.)

Endorsed:—Eastgate,
St. John's Lane.

DEED No. 5.

Grant by William de Doncaster of Chester, to John the Goldsmith, and Agnes his wife, of land &c. in St. John's Lane, Chester. c. 1297.

To all to whom this present writing shall come WILLIAM DE DANECASTRE, citizen of Chester, sends greeting in the Lord. Be it known that I have granted to JOHN *called* THE GOLDSMITH, citizen of Chester, and AGNES his wife, for the term of the lives of the aforesaid John and Agnes, certain land of mine and all the moveable goods in the same land remaining, the which lies between the land which was William the Butcher's, on the one part, and the land of Thomas called the Marshall, and the land of Richard de Conewaye on the other part, in the lane of St. John in the city of Chester. To have and to hold to the said John and Agnes for the term of the lives of the said John and Agnes, of me and my heirs or assigns, freely, quietly, wholly, and peacefully, with all its appurtenances, buildings on the same placed or to be placed, commodities, liberties, and easements to the said land whatsoever belonging. Yielding thence yearly to me and my heirs 12 pence of silver at two yearly terms, viz., at the feasts of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist and the Nativity of our

Lord by equal portions, for all secular services, exactions, and demands to the said land whatsoever belonging. And I William and my heirs or assigns all the aforesaid land with all its appurtenances, to the said John and Agnes, for their lives as is aforesaid, against all people will warrant acquit and defend. For this grant the said John and Agnes have given to me 5 marks of silver by hand. So that after the death of the said John and Agnes all the aforesaid land with its appurtenances shall quietly revert to me or my heirs. In testimony of which thing to either part of this writing made in manner of a chirograph we have alternately placed our seals.

These being witnesses, Alexander Hurel now Mayor of Chester, Robert Ythel and Andrew de Stanlawe now Sheriffs of the said city, Roger Donfoul, Richard Candelan, John Donfoul, Gilbert the clerk, and others.

(Not dated, but *circa* 1297.)

(Seal gone.)

Endorsed:—"Estgatestrete,
in the lane of St. John Chester.
John Goldsmith."

DEED No. 6.

Grant by Richard, son of John de Stanlawe, to Thomas de Citoc-sather, of land in Foregate Street, Chester. 1303.

Let all present and future know that I, RICHARD, SON OF JOHN DE STANLAW, formerly citizen of Chester, have given, granted, and by this my present charter confirmed to THOMAS DE CITOC-SATHER, citizen of Chester, all my land which lies in fforgatestrete in the city of Chester, between the land of Richard de Coneway, clerk, on the one part, and the land of the aforesaid Thomas on the other part, in breadth, and extending so in length from the king's street of fforgatestrete as far as the land which was John the Goldsmith's. To have and to hold of me and my heirs to the aforesaid Thomas and his heirs or assigns, freely, quietly, well, and in peace, wholly, and of inheritance for ever, with all buildings on the said land placed, or to be placed, and with all the appurtenances, liberties, inclosures, and easements to the said land whatsoever belonging. Yielding thence yearly to me and

my heirs, of the aforesaid Thomas and his heirs or assigns, 14s. of silver at four yearly terms, viz.: at the feasts of the Nativity of our Lord, the Annunciation of the Blessed Mary, the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and St. Michael the Great [*i.e.* Sept. 29], by equal portions, for all secular services, exactions, or demands. And I, Richard, and my heirs all the aforesaid land with all the appurtenances, to the aforesaid Thomas and his heirs or assigns, for the aforesaid service as is aforesaid, against all people will warrant, acquit, and for ever defend. In testimony of which thing to the parts of this charter in two parts divided they have alternately placed their seals.

These being witnesses, Alexander Hurell, now Mayor of Chester, Richard Candelan and John de Terven, now Sheriffs of Chester, Hugh de Brichull, William de Dancaster, Roger Donfoulgh, Robert Smalproud, John de Waruik, John Donfoulgh, Henry de Chelewelle, Adam de Moelys, Robert de Wyttemor, Roger the clerk, and others.

Given at Chester, on Wednesday next, after the feast of St. Matthew the Apostle [Sept. 21] in the year of our Lord 1303.

(Small seal of dark green wax still attached, bearing the impression of a dolphin.)

Endorsed:—"fforgatestrete."





THE BELLS OF ST. MICHAEL'S, CHESTER.

BY THE REV. J. GODSON.

(Read 15th December, 1890.)

THE following is a copy of a statement made in one of the old books of churchwardens' accounts of St. Michael's parish, Chester, respecting the church bells of that parish:—

At a Parish Meeting duly warned, & held the 30th day of May, Anno Dom. 1726, in the Parish Church of St. Michael, in the City of Chester:

It is unanimously agreed & resolved by the inhabitants of the said Parish, that there shall be six new Tuneable bells hung in the steeple of the said Parish Church, instead of the three bells now hanging in the said Steeple. And the Churchwardens of the said Parish Church are hereby impowered & desired to procure & collect what money they can by voluntary contributions towards the charge of the said Bells, & the hanging of them in the said Steeple; & it is further ordered that the residue of the said charge shall be borne by the Inhabitants of the said Parish. And it is further ordered that the present Churchwardens with the assistance of John Williams, Esq., Thomas Jones, Esq., Alderman Hughes, Mr. Penkett, Mr. Godwin, Mr. Potter, Mr. Rose, & Mr. John

Dicas (a Solicitor), who are hereby desired & impowered to assist the said Churchwardens, are hereby impowered to make any contract or bargain relating to the casting, founding, & hanging the said new bells, or whatsoever else may relate to the same; & the said Inhabitants do hereby agree to ratify & confirm all such Bargains or Contracts, as witness our hands:

Then follow the names: Thomas Jones, John Williams, Roger Comberbach, William Hughes, Richard Penkett, Stephen Rose, William Goodwin, John Dicas, Peter Potter, Joseph Dennet, and George Wilson.

The next entry relating to this matter, but bearing no date, though obviously belonging to the same year, 1726, is styled:

A particular account of the Contributions of Several Benefactors, towards the purchasing six new tuneable bells, to be hung in the said Steeple of the Parish Church of St. Michael, collected & received by Lawrence Gother, Alderman, & Wm. Hughes, Alderman, Churchwardens, pursuant to an order made at a Parish Meeting held the 30th May, 1726.

The first named benefactor is Sir Richard Grosvenor, who gave £20; then follow the names, written very clearly, of above seventy other persons; the total amount thus collected being £117. 9s. 8d. From this total a deduction of £1. 6s. 0d. is made, viz., £1. 1s. 0d., Alderman Saylor; and 5s., Mr. Thomas Taylor. Mr. Thomas Taylor, however, afterwards sent in his contribution, and so the amount £116. 8s. 8d. was obtained.

The next statement relates to the disbursements on account of the new bells, various items are given, and some of them are remarkable.

	£	s.	d.
Pay'd the carriage of the old Tantany Bell to }			
Salop - - - - - }		1	0
Pay'd the carriage of the old Tantany bell -		1	0
Pay'd for the carriage of the new one -		1	0

	£	s.	d.
Pay'd Mr. Rudhall in cash 85 : 8 : 4 } - -	135	2	4
by the old bells 49 : 14 }			
Given for to drink when the bells were weighed -		2	0
More for drink - - - - -		2	0
Expenses when Sir Rich. Grosvenor's subscrip- } tion money was pay'd - - - - - }		3	0
Given for a pint of wine to Mr. Ormes when he } pay'd his subscription - - - - - }		1	0
Pay'd the ringers on the Prince's birthday - -		1	0
The six new bells ^{Cwt. q. lb. pence} 30 . 2 . 7 at 15 per lb. -	213	18	9
The six new clappers - - - - -		3	6
	217	4	9
Due to Mr. Rudhall, to be paid the 9th of Nov., } 1727 - - - - - }	82	2	5

This sum (£82. 2s. 5d.) remaining was to be paid to Mr. Rudhall; we find, therefore, that he was the founder of the bells. His bell foundry was at Gloucester, but the wardens only paid the carriage of the bells from Shrewsbury, as appears from the statement of the auditor of the accounts. August 7th, 1727, a parish meeting was held, and an order made that an assessment of eighteenpence in the pound should be charged on all real estate in the parish, towards the repairs of the Church; and towards paying for the new bells and the hanging thereof, and other charges about the same.

And in the churchwardens' account for that year, 1727, this item occurs: Paid to Rudhall's order, £82. 2s. od. It would seem that this sum was advanced by the churchwardens; for though the founder's bill was paid the parish was not free from debt on account of the bells for three or four years afterwards.

In 1728, July 9th, a rate of ninepence in the pound, and in the same year (in October) another rate of one shilling in the pound were granted; and in 1729, two assessments, each a shilling rate, were made "towards the repairs of the church,

and *the new ring of bells*, and other charges about the same." But in 1730, May 19th, repairs of the church are mentioned with an etc., meaning a debt to the churchwardens, and in 1731 no intimation of such debt remains. So that in the course of four years the new bells of St. Michael's were ordered, cast, hung, and paid for; and long may they ring!

The inscriptions on the bells are as follows:—

- No. 1. FEAR GOD. HONOUR THE KING. 1726.
 „ 2. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH. 1726.
 „ 3. JNO. WILLIAMS AND THOS. JONES, ESQRS. 1726.
 „ 4. LAW. GOTHER AND WILLIAM HUGHES, ALDERMEN AND
 CHURCHWARDENS. 1726.
 „ 5. LAW. GOTHER AND WILLIAM HUGHES, ALDERMEN AND
 CHURCHWARDENS. 1726.
 „ 6. SIR RICHARD GROSVENOR, BARONET. 1726.





LIST OF PREHISTORIC REMAINS FOUND IN CHESHIRE.

(See the paper "On a Settlement of Prehistoric People in
Delamere Forest," pp. 96-112.)

One stone axe, found near Macclesfield.

One stone axe, found near the moat, at Tabley.

Two bronze palstaves, one bronze chisel, one bronze spear-
head, from Broxton, Cheshire.

One bronze flat celt, from Grappenhall.

One bronze handle and blade of dagger, from an urn, at
Wilmslow.

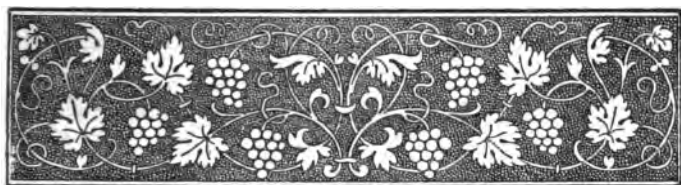
One stone hammer-headed axe, one polished celt, from
Beeston.

One bronze celt, from Kelsbarrow.

Two flint arrow-heads, one flint knife, one bronze pin, from
Delamere Forest.

G. W. SHRUBSOLE.





PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SESSION 1890-91.

Council Meeting, held August 5th, 1890.

MINUTES of a meeting of the Council of the Society, held at the Grosvenor Museum on the above date.

Present: The Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., Chairman; the Rev. S. Cooper Scott, M.A., Dr. Elliott, B.Sc., Dr. Stolterfoth, M.A., Messrs. George Frater (Hon. Treasurer), and Henry Taylor, F.S.A. (Hon. General Secretary).

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

Resolved: That this Council desire to place on record their sense of the loss sustained by the death of Mr. Charles Roach Smith, F.S.A., an honorary member of the Society, whose labours in archæological research for so many years have been of so much value, and would wish to communicate this resolution to his friends and relations. The Hon. General Secretary was directed to forward this resolution to the right quarter.

A letter was read from Mr. William Shone, F.G.S.,

declining to accept the post of Secretary. *Resolved:* That Mr. Martin Stewart be desired to act with Mr. Taylor as Joint Secretary of the Society. Mr. Scott promised to write Mr. Stewart.

Resolved: That the Hon. Curator be asked to place short inscriptions upon some of the Roman inscribed stones found in the north wall of the city.

A photograph of the crypt in Watergate Street, occupied by Messrs. Quellyn Roberts and Son, presented by Mr. Constantine Jennings, was accepted with thanks.

Resolved: That the President and the Hon. Secretary sign the petition to the Treasury (suggested by the Congress of Archæological Societies in Union) for an advance in aid of modelling ancient monuments on behalf of the Society.

The Hon. General Secretary reported that the Cambrian Archæological Association would this year hold their Annual Meeting at Holywell, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Lord Mostyn, and that they intended to pay a visit to Chester, on Thursday, the 21st instant, and that His Worship the Mayor had intimated to him that he would receive them at the Town Hall. It was arranged that the members of the Council should meet them on their arrival, and show them the various objects of interest in the city.

Two letters from the very Rev. the Dean, resigning his membership of the Society, were read, and the Hon. Secretary was directed to write to him to the effect that by the constitution of the Society the Dean of Chester, for the time being, was *ex-officio* a Vice-President, and that, while he could not be called upon to pay his subscription, the Council hoped that he would still continue to take an interest in the Society, and to be as useful to it in the future as he had been in the past.

The following bill was ordered to be paid Miss Pullan;
Notices of meetings and stamps, £5. 4s. 3d.

(Signed) EDWARD BARBER,
August 11th, 1890. *Chairman.*

Council Meeting, held August 11th, 1890.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council of the Society, held at the Grosvenor Museum on the above date.

Present: The Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., in the chair, Mr. A. Lamont, Mr. I. M. Jones, C.E., Mr. E. J. Baillie, F.L.S., Dr. Elliott, B.Sc., and Dr. Stolterfoth, M.A.

In the absence of the Hon. General Secretary, Dr. Stolterfoth took his place.

The question of the appointment of an Assistant Secretary was considered, as the Hon. General Secretary, Mr. Henry Taylor, wished to be relieved of some of the purely clerical work connected with the office.

Proposed by Mr. A. Lamont, and seconded by Mr. E. J. Baillie: That Mr. T. J. Powell be appointed Assistant Secretary to the end of the current year, subject to such remuneration as the Council may hereafter determine. This was carried.

Proposed from the chair by the Venerable Archdeacon Barber, and seconded by Mr. A. Lamont: That the Council of the Chester Archæological and Historic Society, having just had the letters of the Dean, dated May 30th and June 1st, brought before them, learn with great regret that he is anxious to withdraw from the Council of the Society. Conscious as they are of the help which he has afforded the Society in past years, they respectfully beg leave to ask him to receive a small deputation, in the hope that he will be induced to reconsider the matter.

This motion, having been put, was unanimously carried, and Dr. Stolterfoth was requested to write to the Dean.

Proposed by Mr. I. M. Jones and seconded by Dr. Elliott: That the following members of the Council be requested to form a deputation to wait upon the Dean: Sir Horatio Lloyd, Alderman Charles Brown, Mr. A. Lamont, Mr. I. M. Jones, and Dr. Stolterfoth. This motion was unanimously carried.

It was reported by Mr. E. J. Baillie that the Management Committee of the Grosvenor Museum was willing to devote a sum not exceeding £5 for the purpose of putting descriptive labels upon the Roman stones lately found in the North Wall.

(Signed) HORATIO LLOYD,

September 27th, 1890.

Chairman.

Council Meeting, held September 27th, 1890.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Grosvenor Museum on the above date.

Present: His Honour Judge Sir Horatio Lloyd in the chair, the Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., Rev. Henry Grantham, Rev. S. Cooper Scott, M.A., Alderman Charles Brown, Mr. I. M. Jones, C.E., Dr. Stolterfoth, M.A., Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A. (Hon. General Secretary), and Mr. T. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

The minutes of the last meeting were read, confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

The Rev. S. Cooper Scott reported that as desired by the Council at the meeting held on the 5th August, he wrote Mr. Martin Stewart, asking him to act with Mr. Taylor, as Joint Secretary of the Society, but he had declined.

The following letter from the Dean of Chester was read, viz.:—The Thorpe, Eastbourne, August 14th, 1890. My dear Mr. Stolterfoth, I am really exceedingly obliged by your very kind note just received. May I say without any of the detested "mock humility" that I feel you all have made too much of the very little that I have been able to do; I cannot possibly think myself of sufficient importance to see anyone on the subject. But at the same time I desire to express my most sincere appreciation of the more than kind way the Council have asked me to remain a member. In keeping to my intention, I have only to ask you all to believe that my letters give the whole reason, and that there is nothing whatever "behind." Any aid that I can be able to give will be cheerfully given at any time, if one who is not a member can render any. I remain, yours very faithfully,

(Signed) JOHN L. DARBY.

To H. Stolterfoth, Esq.

Resolved: That the best thanks of the Society be accorded to The Right Worshipful the Mayor (James Salmon, Esq.) for the kind hospitality he extended to the Society's guests, the Cambrian Archæological Society, on the occasion of their visit to Chester on the 21st August.

Mr. Henry Taylor (Hon. Secretary) submitted the programme for the ensuing session, and it was approved and ordered to be circulated.

It was reported that Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A., the Hon. Editorial Secretary of the Society, expected the new volume of the Society's proceedings would be ready for circulation about the end of October.

Resolved: That the Hon. Curator be requested to prepare a list of all the coins and other portable property of the Society, and that the same, together with the said property, be submitted to the Council at their meeting on the 21st

October, with a view to their safe custody being provided for in the Museum, and for their future exhibition.

(Signed) ALEXANDER LAMONT,
October 20th, 1890. *Chairman.*

Council Meeting, held October 20th, 1890.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Grosvenor Museum on the above date.

Present: Mr. Alexander Lamont in the chair, His Honour Judge Sir Horatio Lloyd, Mr. T. S. Gleadowe, M.A., Dr. Stolterfoth, M.A., His Honour Judge Wynne Ffoulkes, M.A., Alderman Charles Brown, the Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., Mr. G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S. (Hon. Curator), Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. T. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

The minutes of the last meeting were read, confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

A letter was read from the Mayor of Chester, dated September 30th, acknowledging the receipt of the resolution passed at the last meeting of the Council.

A letter, dated October 10th, 1890, was read from the Hon. Secretary of the Museum Management Committee.

The Hon. Secretary reported the death of Mr. Thomas Hughes, F.S.A., on May 30th last, and that he then wrote the family of the deceased gentleman, expressing the deep regret and sympathy of the Society.

The death of Mr. I. E. Ewen, Hon. Librarian to the Society, on October 16th, was reported, and it was proposed by Mr. A. Lamont, seconded by Mr. H. Taylor, and unanimously resolved that the Hon. Secretary be requested to write the late Mr. Ewen's family, conveying the condolence of the Society.

The Hon. Curator (Mr. G. W. Shrubsole) reported that the whole of the portable property and coins belonging to the Society were in the Museum, and that by the next meeting of the Council he would endeavour to classify the coins and give particulars of them.

(Signed) CHARLES BROWN,

November 17th, 1890.

Chairman.

General Meeting, held on Monday, October 20th, 1890.

The opening meeting of the Session 1890-1 was held in the Lecture Theatre of the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, on Monday evening, October 20th, 1890, at eight o'clock.

Present: His Honour Judge Sir Horatio Lloyd in the chair, the Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., Alderman Charles Brown, His Honour Judge Wynne Ffoulkes, M.A., Mr. T. S. Gleadowe, M.A., Mr. A. Lamont, Mr. G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S. (Hon. Curator), Dr. Brushfield, Dr. Moreton, Mr. H. Taylor, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. T. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

Dr. Moreton, of Tarvin, was proposed, seconded, and duly elected a member of the Society.

T. N. Brushfield, Esq., M.D., then delivered a lecture entitled "Certain forms of punishment employed in England up to the present century for dishonest trading, drunkenness, scolding, and brawling, and for minor offences generally." The lecture was illustrated by diagrams, and took nearly two hours to deliver.

The Chairman proposed a hearty vote of thanks to Dr. Brushfield for his very interesting lecture, which was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman ended the proceedings.

Council Meeting, held November 17th, 1890.

Minutes of the meeting of the Council, held at the Grosvenor Museum on the above date.

Present: The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Chester (Alderman Charles Brown) in the chair, the Ven. Arch-deacon Barber, M.A., Rev. S. Cooper Scott, M.A., Dr. Stolterfoth, M.A., Mr. I. M. Jones, C.E., Mr. T. S. Gleadowe, M.A., Mr. John Hewitt, Mr. A. Lamont, Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A. (Hon. Editorial Secretary), Mr. G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S. (Hon. Curator), Mr. George Frater (Hon. Treasurer), Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. T. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council were read, affirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

The following letter was read, and, on the proposal of the Chairman, it was ordered to be entered on the minutes:—

26, Hough Green, 22nd of October, 1890.

Dear Mr. Taylor,—I am desired by my mother to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st instant, and to say how much we all of us value the kindly sentiment which prompted the members of the Archæological Society to pass the resolution with reference to our late father. We have received on all sides marks of sympathy, but those which come from the Society in which he was so interested are additionally grateful to us. Please convey our thanks to the members of the Society, and accept the same personally for the kind way in which you communicated to us the resolution that had been passed.—I remain, yours faithfully,

(Signed) ALFRED EWEN.

H. Taylor, Esq., F.S.A.

The election of a Librarian to the Society, in the place of the late Mr. I. E. Ewen, was postponed.

A letter was read, dated November 6th, 1890, from the Museum Management Committee, asking the Council to appoint a representative on that Committee to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. I. E. Ewen. Proposed by Mr. Henry Taylor, seconded by Dr. Stollerfoth, and

Resolved: That the Rev. S. Cooper Scott, M.A., be appointed a representative of the Council on the Museum Management Committee.

Resolved: That the Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A., Rev. S. Cooper Scott, M.A., and Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A., be a Committee of this Council for the purpose of obtaining information and reporting to the Council upon the advisability of reforming the rules and constitution of the Society, with a view to its greater development and capacity, and with power to add to their number, either from among members of the Society or others interested in antiquarian research. Two to form a quorum.

Letters were read, dated November 1st and 15th, from Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A., of Lancing College, respecting the negotiations with the Dean of Chester for permission to excavate the walls from the Deanery Field; and a letter was also read, dated November 14th, from Messrs. Townshend and Barker, Chester, agents to the dean, enclosing draft agreement.

Resolved: That the Hon. Secretary be requested to address the following reply to Messrs. Townshend and Barker, viz.: "I laid your letter received on the 5th instant before my Council, and, in thanking you for it, I am instructed to say that they regret the limited time allowed for the commencement of so important a work prevents them from giving a definite decision. They hope, however, that the Dean will allow the application to be repeated

next year; my Council will esteem it a great favour if they receive this assurance, so that the subject might be more fully discussed, and the necessary preliminaries (which will take some time to settle) may be arranged."

A letter was read, dated November 1st, from Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A., of Lancing College, asking permission to compound his subscriptions to the Society, and suggesting that he should pay ten years' subscriptions. The matter was left over until the settlement of the new rules.

The application of Mr. H. L. Price, of Manchester, for a few of the back volumes of the Society's Proceedings was allowed to lie over until the appointment of a Librarian.

The Hon. Curator was requested to provide between this and the next meeting for the safety of the coins and portable property of the Society at a cost of about £5.

(Signed) EDWARD BARBER,

December 15th, 1891.

Chairman.

General Meeting, held November 17th, 1890.

The second monthly meeting of the session was held in the Lecture Theatre, Grosvenor Museum, Chester, on Monday, the 17th November, 1890, at eight o'clock.

Present: The Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., in the chair, the Mayor of Chester, Dr. Stolterfoth, M.A., Mr. T. S. Gleadowe, M.A., Mr. A. Lamont, Mr. F. Brown, M.A., Mr. John Hewitt, Rev. W. Sparling, M.A., Rev. S. C. Scott, M.A., Dr. King, Rev. C. L. Feltoe, M.A., Mr. Newstead, Mr. G. R. Griffith, Mr. I. M. Jones, C.E., Mr. G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S. (Hon. Curator), Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A. (Hon. Editorial Secretary), Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. T. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary), and others.

Resolved: That Mr. H. L. Price, of Manchester, and Mr. F. B. Mason, of Chester, be elected members of the Society.

Mr. R. Newstead exhibited some flint weapons recently found near Neston.

The Hon. Curator (Mr. G. W. Shrubsole) reported that Mr. Ll. Vawdrey, of Tushingham Hall, near Whitchurch, had presented to the Society an interesting collection of objects found about the site of the Roman station of Condate, near Kinderton.

Resolved: That the best thanks of the Society be forwarded to Mr. Vawdrey for his kindness.

Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A. (Hon. Editorial Secretary), the lecturer for the evening, then addressed the audience, the title of his paper being "An Account of the Randle Holmes, the celebrated Heralds and Antiquaries" (see pp. 113-170). A discussion followed, in which the Chairman the Mayor, Mr. Henry Taylor, Rev. S. Cooper Scott, Mr. Hewitt, and Mr. Earwaker joined.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman and the lecturer closed the evening.

Council Meeting, held 15th December, 1890.

Minutes of the meeting of the Council, held at the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, on the above date.

Present: The Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., in the chair, the Mayor of Chester (Alderman Charles Brown), Dr. Stolterfoth, M.A., Rev. S. Cooper Scott, M.A., Mr. I. Matthew Jones, C.E., Mr. G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S. (Hon. Curator), Mr. H. Taylor, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary), and Mr. T. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council were read, confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

The following letter from the Museum Management Committee was read:—

“Chester, December 2nd, 1890.

“The Secretary, Chester Archæological Society.

“Dear Sir,—Some time ago (a long time ago now) various sculptured stones and other relics of antiquarian interest were given over by the Chester Town Council to the Museum Management Committee, as representing the trustees of the Grosvenor Museum, to be deposited for safe keeping and for exhibition in the Grosvenor Museum. Realising that the various items were of archæological interest, the Management Committee felt it best to entrust them to that body. We have been asked repeatedly and are now pressed to furnish a complete inventory of these articles, in order that the list may be handed to the civic authorities.

“The Chairman and one or two other members of our Committee have had this matter in hand, and though we have understood from time to time that the list was in preparation, we have never been able to get it; and at our meeting held last evening we were asked to write you to beg that you will be good enough to put the matter in a proper channel for due and immediate attention.—Yours

faithfully,

(Signed) “EDWARD J. BAILLIE,

“WM. H. OKELL,

“*Hon. Secretaries.*”

The Hon. Curator's reply to the foregoing letter was then read, viz.:—

“Chester, December 15th, 1890.

“To the Chairman, Chester Archæological Society.

“Sir,—My answer to the letter of the Secretaries of the Management Committee of the 2nd December is that a full list of the various articles received from the Town Council

was given by me into the hands of the Chairman of the Management Committee some twelve months ago.

"The only time when I demurred to furnish the list was some months later, when I did it on the ground of my objection to furnish a duplicate of a document of which I did not possess an exact copy.

"It is obviously right that a list of the articles in question should be in the possession of the city authorities (at the same time it is fair to remark that much annoyance might have been saved if a list had been kept of the articles entrusted to our care), and I will see that the same is made out within the next few days.—Yours, &c.,

(Signed) "GEO. W. SHRUBSOLE,
"Curator, Archaeological Society."

Resolved: That the Hon. Curator be requested to make out another list without delay.

The programme for the January meeting was considered, and the Assistant Secretary was instructed to communicate with Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A., of Lancing College, and the Rev. Canon Morris, D.D., of Eaton, and request them to give their papers at that meeting.

The Hon. Curator exhibited the following coins belonging to the Society, viz.:—

Fifty-one first brass coins; eighty-three second and third brass coins, principally in first-rate condition; thirty inferior coins, large brass Roman; total, one hundred and sixty-four.

There being other coins awaiting arrangement, and a card of rings and seals.

The Hon. Curator exhibited the following coins from the Water Tower Museum, viz.:—

One case of Roman coins, containing two silver denarii and one hundred and nineteen brass coins, one hundred and twenty-one in all.

One case of English coins, containing one gold coin, twenty-eight silver coins, ninety-nine copper coins (tokens, &c.), one hundred and twenty-eight in all.

One case of miscellaneous coins, containing eleven silver coins, and one hundred and thirteen copper coins, one hundred and twenty-four in all.

Total: One gold coin, forty-one silver coins, three hundred and thirty-one copper coins, three hundred and seventy-three in all.

The Chairman (the Venerable Archdeacon Barber), the Hon. Secretary, and the Assistant Secretary were requested to draw up a circular to be issued to the public inviting members to join the Society.

(Signed) EDWARD BARBER.

January 19th, 1891.

General Meeting, held December 15th, 1890.

The third monthly meeting of the session was held in the Lecture Theatre, Grosvenor Museum, Chester, on Monday, December 15th, 1890, at eight p.m.

Present: The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Chester (Alderman Charles Brown, Esq.) in the chair, the Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., Rev. S. C. Scott, M.A., Rev. J. Godson, Rev. C. L. Feltoe, M.A., Dr. Stolterfoth, M.A., Mr. I. Matthew Jones, C.E., Mr. J. G. Holmes, Mr. F. B. Mason, Mr. W. E. Brown, Mr. R. Wilkinson, Mr. H. Taylor, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary), Mr. W. G. Shrubsole, F.G.S. (Hon. Curator), Mr. T. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary), and others.

Resolved: That Mr. John Wiseman, of Dee Banks, Chester, be elected a member of the Society.

Reference was made to the death of Mr. Samuel Rigby, of Chester, and the Rev. Matthew Henry Lee, M.A., of Hanmer.

The Hon. Secretary reported the receipt of two volumes of Transactions from the Royal Society of Ireland.

The Rev. John Godson was called upon by the Chairman to read his paper on "The Bells of St. Michael's Tower" (see pp. 186-189). Afterwards the Chairman, the Hon. Secretary, Mr. E. W. Cox, and others made remarks upon the subject.

The Rev. S. Cooper Scott, M.A., then read a paper upon "The stained glass in the West Window of St. John's Church," illustrative of the history of the church and city, lately presented by His Grace the Duke of Westminster, the patron of the Society (see pp. 171-177). Afterwards the Hon. Curator (Mr. G. W. Shrubsole) made some observations upon "The Roman and other remains brought to light in Chester and the neighbourhood since the last session," submitting for inspection an almanac for 1819, Prayer Book dated 1780, a Roman earthenware stamp and Roman glass, also coins, &c.

The Hon. Secretary then read a letter from Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A., of Lancing College, Sussex, referring to the repairs of the north wall, to the west of the Northgate, then proceeding, and where several interesting finds of Roman tombstones have been made. The Chairman explained the nature of the operations referred to in Mr. Haverfield's letter, and said that when the work was finished the face of the wall supposed to be Roman would be exposed to view.

The Hon. Secretary referred to the discovery of a Roman column on the premises now being rebuilt in Watergate Street by the Chairman, and expressed his pleasure that the column was to remain *in situ*.

Mr. Henry Taylor (Hon. Secretary) then proceeded to deliver his paper on "Some Early Deeds recovering the Names of Mediæval Goldsmiths" (see pp. 178-185), at the

commencement of which he read a letter from Mr. R. S. Hope, F.S.A.

The Chairman remarked that the Chester Goldsmiths' Company was still in existence, and that Mr. James F. Lowe had promised on some future occasion to deliver a paper on the company.

Mr. Rimmer (architect) made a few observations on the Roman column found on the Mayor's premises in Watergate Street, and said that the lines of Roman Chester taken from this column quite upset Mr. Thompson Watkin's map of Deva.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman and the Lecturers closed the proceedings.

Council Meeting, January 19th, 1891.

Minutes of the meeting of the Council, held at the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, on the above date.

Present: The Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., in the chair, the Mayor of Chester (Alderman C. Brown), Messrs. Henry Taylor, F.S.A., Dr. Stolterfoth, M.A., I. M. Jones, C.E., G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S., A. Lamont, T. Gleadowe, M.A.

The receipt of the Prymer, published by Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Company, presented by the author, was reported.

A letter, dated 6th January, from the Hon. Secretaries of the Grosvenor Museum Management Committee was read, referring to their former letters requesting to be furnished with an inventory of the property handed over by the Town Council, and it was the unanimous opinion of the Council that the letter was based on a misunderstanding. Mr. A. Lamont submitted the inventory prepared by the

Hon. Curator in 1889, and he and the Committee expressed themselves satisfied with it.

The Hon. Curator reported that he had made enquiries for a safe for the custody of the coins, &c., but had not yet found one.

Proposed by the Mayor of Chester (Alderman C. Brown), seconded by Mr. George Frater, and

Resolved: That Dr. Stolterfoth's name be added to the Committee appointed to consider the reforming of the rules and constitution of the Society.

Letters were submitted from the Hon. Cecil T. Parker, agent to the Duke of Westminster, and the Mayor of Chester also reported that the Duke had allowed the Excavation Committee, which was also carrying on work at the Northgate, and of which Mr. F. Haverfield was the head, to excavate in Edgar's field, Handbridge, prior to its being handed over to the Corporation as a recreation ground.

Resolved: That the following accounts submitted by the Hon. Treasurer (Mr. George Frater) be passed, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Pullan, Printing - - -	4	12	3
Newstead, Sundries - - -	0	4	6
John Sconce - - -	0	8	0
G. R. Griffith, Printing - -	1	3	3
	<hr/>		
	£6	8	0
	<hr/>		

The appointments of a Librarian and an Auditor of the Society were ordered to be placed on the agenda for the next Council Meeting.

The name of Mr. J. A. Robson was submitted as a member of the Society. (Signed) EDWARD BARBER,

February 23rd, 1891.

Chairman.

General Meeting, held on the 19th January, 1891.

The fourth monthly meeting of the session of this Society was held at the Lecture Theatre, Grosvenor Museum, Chester, on Monday evening, the Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., in the chair.

Amongst those present were the Mayor of Chester (Alderman Charles Brown), Dr. Stolterfoth, M.A., Messrs. John Wiseman, C. W. Cox, A. Lamont, F. F. Brown, M.A., T. Wakefield, W. E. Brown, J. G. Holmes, Rev. C. L. Feltoe, M.A., Rev. Canon Morris, D.D., Messrs. T. Gleadowe, M.A., G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S. (Hon. Curator), Henry Taylor, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary), T. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

A letter was read from Mr. T. Cann Hughes, forwarding several interesting curiosities for exhibition.

Reference was made to the death of Colonel Humberston, one of the oldest members, and a Trustee of the Society.

Mr. Robson was elected a member of the Society.

The Rev. Canon Morris read a paper on "The Inscriptions on the Pigs of Lead now in the Grosvenor Museum." (See pp. 68-79.)

Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A., of Lancing College, Sussex, then read a paper on "The Administration of Roman Mines, with reference to those in the neighbourhood of Deva." (See pp. 80-95.) He also shortly described the recent and very interesting finds of Roman inscribed stones found in the north city wall, west of the Northgate, which were exhibited.¹

Remarks on the papers were made by the Chairman, the Mayor, Rev. C. L. Feltoe, Mr. Henry Taylor, Mr. Newstead, and Mr. Cox.

Thanks were returned to the Chairman and the Lecturers.

¹ Mr. Haverfield's account of the recent finds of Roman inscribed stones in the north city wall will appear in a work, now in the press, entitled *Roman Chester*.

Council Meeting, held February 23rd, 1891.

Minutes of the meeting of the Council, held at the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, on the above date.

Present: The Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., in the chair, the Mayor of Chester (Alderman Charles Brown), Messrs. A. Lamont, Dr. Stolterfoth, M.A., J. Hewitt, I. M. Jones, C.E., T. S. Gleadowe, M.A., Henry Taylor, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary), G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S. (Hon. Curator), and T. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

The minutes of the last Council meeting were read, confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

A letter was read, dated February 5th, 1891, from the Museum Management Committee, to the effect that the inventory prepared by the Hon. Curator of the property handed over by the Town Council to the Museum was not considered sufficient, and it was

Resolved: That a Sub-committee, consisting of Dr. Stolterfoth and Mr. A. Lamont, be appointed to prepare such an inventory as will be satisfactory to the Museum Management Committee, and that the officials of the Society be requested to, as far as possible, facilitate the work of the Sub-committee.

A letter was read, dated February 18th, 1891, from Mr. F. Haverfield, of Lancing College, suggesting that the Council should nominate certain gentlemen to serve on the Committee formed for the purpose of carrying on the exploration of the city walls, and it was

Resolved: That Dr. Stolterfoth, together with Messrs. Henry Taylor, A. Lamont, and T. S. Gleadowe, be appointed to represent the Council, with full authority to respond on its behalf.

The Chairman also read a letter which he had received from Mr. Haverfield, suggesting that the subject of Roman mines might be taken up by the Council; and it was

Resolved: That Mr. G. W. Shrubsole (Hon. Curator) and Mr. Henry Taylor (Hon. Secretary) be a Sub-committee, with power to add to their number, to consider the suggestion.

Resolved: That Mr. John Hewitt be appointed Hon. Librarian to the Society.

Resolved: That Mr. J. H. A. Hall be appointed Auditor of the Society, in the place of Mr. H. Watson Jones, deceased.

A letter, dated January 12th, 1891, from Mr. de Gray Birch, offering to read a paper on "The Earls of Chester," on certain expenses amounting to about £10. 10s. being borne by the Society. It was decided to consider the offer next session.

Application was made by Mr. A. Lamont, on behalf of the Museum Management Committee, for the use of the "recorders" at the forthcoming concert to be held on the 2nd of April, in augmentation of the building fund of the Museum.

Resolved: That the application be granted.

A letter, dated January 16th, 1891, was read from the National Society of Professional Musicians, thanking the Council for the use of the "recorders" on the occasion of their recent visit to Liverpool.

A letter was read, dated January 23rd, 1891, from the Misses Humberston and Mrs. P. H. Humberston, acknowledging the receipt of the vote of condolence passed at the last meeting of the Society.

A letter was read, dated February 10th, 1891, from Mr. G. C. Yates, F.S.A., Hon. Secretary of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society.

(Signed) EDWARD BARBER,

April 1st, 1891.

Chairman.

General Meeting, held February 23rd, 1891.

The fifth meeting of the session of the Chester Archaeological and Historic Society was held at the Lecture Theatre, Grosvenor Museum, Chester, on Monday evening, the Mayor of Chester (Alderman Charles Brown) in the chair.

Amongst those present were the Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., Dr. Stolterfoth, M.A., Messrs. A. Lamont, C. P. Douglas, J. Wiseman, W. E. Brown, T. S. Gleadowe, M.A., E. W. Cox, William Shone, F.G.S., I. M. Jones, C.E., G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S. (Hon. Curator), Henry Taylor, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary), and T. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

Messrs. Roger Jackson, of Hough Green, and Richard Baker, of Queen's Park, were elected members of the Society.

Mr. Henry Taylor (Hon. Secretary) exhibited and read a description of the original commissions, kindly lent by Lord Mostyn, authorising Colonel Sir Roger Mostyn to raise and embody the Flintshire Militia, and read a paper on the subject (see pp. 52-67). In the course of his remarks he said that Sir Roger was not only colonel of the regiment, but also captain of one of the companies, which company was raised on his estate, and in the document was styled the company of colliers. This company was also found in accoutrements by Sir Roger Mostyn, which accoutrements had been preserved, and at the present time were in the hall at Mostyn.

The Mayor then called upon Mr. G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S., to deliver his lecture "On a Settlement of Prehistoric People in Delamere Forest, with an account of their Grave Mounds" (see pp. 96-112), which proved very interesting. The lecturer exhibited a stone axe and a kind of club, both found at Beeston, and kindly lent by Lord Tollemache;

and also an axe, made from the base of an antler of a deer, which was found at the Chester Gas Works during the excavations a year or two ago.

The Chairman remarked that he had very pleasant recollections of an excursion to Delamere Forest in 1886, when the British Archæological Institute visited Chester, and drew attention to the similarity of the site of the supposed prehistoric city of Eddisbury and Old Sarum, near Salisbury.

The usual vote of thanks closed the meeting.

Council Meeting, held April 1st, 1891.

Minutes of the meeting of the Council, held at the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, on the above date.

Present: The Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., in the chair, Messrs. Dr. Stolterfoth, M.A., T. S. Gleadowe, M.A., G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S. (Hon. Curator), Henry Taylor, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary), and T. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

The minutes of the last Council meeting were read, confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

The Sub-Committee appointed to prepare the inventory for the Museum Management Committee reported that the inventory had not yet been completed.

A letter, dated March 5th, 1891, was read from the Museum Committee, requesting the Council to make their annual election of representatives to that Committee, and it was

Resolved: That Messrs. T. S. Gleadowe, A. Lamont, H. Beswick, I. M. Jones, G. W. Shrubsole, and J. Hewitt be the representatives of the Council on the Museum Management Committee for the ensuing year.

The desirability of holding an extra sessional meeting in the event of Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A., coming over to Chester in course of the next week or two in order that he might have an opportunity of explaining the progress of the explorations of the city walls, west of the North-gate, and it was thought that a public meeting should be held, and the Secretaries were instructed to communicate with Mr. Haverfield thereon.

The proof of the third volume of the Society's proceedings was laid before the meeting, and also a letter from Mr. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A., the Hon. Editorial Secretary, in which he suggested that the Council should organise an excursion during the summer months, and the subject was referred to the next meeting of the Council.

Resolved: That the Venerable Archdeacon Barber, Mr. J. P. Earwaker, and Mr. Henry Taylor be requested to draw up the annual report of the Council to the members.

(Signed) EDWARD BARBER,

May 8th, 1891.

Chairman.

Monthly Meeting, held April 1st, 1891.

The sixth monthly meeting of the session was held in the Lecture Theatre, Grosvenor Museum, Chester, on Wednesday, April 1st, 1891.

Present: The Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., in the chair, Messrs. the Rev. Canon Morris, D.D., Rev. H. Grantham, Dr. King, Dr. Stolterfoth, M.A., E. W. Cox, T. S. Gleadowe, M.A., R. Newstead, John Wiseman, Henry Taylor, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary), G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S. (Hon. Curator), and T. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

The Rev. Canon Morris, D.D., read a paper by Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.), on "The Early Christian

Monuments in North Wales" (see pp. 34-51). Canon Morris, in course of a few remarks, suggested that members might divide districts in North Wales, and mark on an ordnance map places where archæological remains had been found, and as to where these remains are now to be found.

Mr. Henry Taylor said the Society of Antiquaries had sent down a model map, and asked the Council to take the matter in hand. He had very great pleasure in proposing votes of thanks to Mr. J. Romilly Allen for his paper, and to the Rev. Canon Morris for reading it, which were carried unanimously.

The proceedings then terminated.

Council Meeting, held April 10th, 1891.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Grosvenor Museum, on the above date.

Present: The Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., in the chair, A. Lamont, Dr. Elliott, B.Sc., I. M. Jones, C.E., T. S. Gleadowe, M.A., Henry Taylor, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary), and T. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

A letter, dated April 5th, 1891, was read from Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A., acquiescing in the suggestion that he should address a public meeting *re* the exploration of the city walls, west of the Northgate, and asking if it would be possible to get the Bishop of Chester to preside. A post card from the same gentleman was then read, in which he suggested that the meeting should be held on Wednesday, April 15th, 1891.

Resolved: That the public meeting be held on Wednesday next, in the Lecture Theatre, and that the arrangements

be left in the hands of Messrs. T. S. Gleadowe, A. Lamont, and the Assistant Secretary.

The Archdeacon undertook to ask the Bishop to preside.

(Signed) EDWARD BARBER,

May 8th, 1891.

Chairman.

Council Meeting, held April 15th, 1891.

Minutes of the meeting of the Council, held at the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, on the above date.

Present: The Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., in the chair, Messrs. A. Lamont, Dr. Stolterfoth, M.A., T. S. Gleadowe, M.A., I. M. Jones, C.E., H. Taylor, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary), and T. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

It having been found that the representatives of the Society on the Museum Management Committee must be, by the provisions of the deed of trust, members of the Council, and Mr. H. Beswick, in consequence of his not being a member of the Council, having been wrongly named as a representative on that Committee at the last meeting of the Council, it was

Resolved: That Mr. E. J. Baillie, F.L.S., be elected a representative of the Council on the Museum Management Committee.

Mr. C. B. Phillips was elected a member of the Society.

Resolved: That the Venerable Archdeacon Barber be requested to take the chair at the public meeting to be held this evening.

A letter, dated April 11th, 1891, was read from Mr. De Jong to Mr. J. H. Hughes, of White Friars, Chester, asking how he could obtain the loan of the "recorders" for a concert to be given at the Brasenose Club, Manchester. The Council thought that the instruments could not be lent to an individual, but if application were made by the Brase-

nose Club, on their undertaking to pay all expenses connected with the conveying of them over to Manchester and back again, the Council would grant the loan.

(Signed) EDWARD BARBER,
May 8th, 1891. *Chairman.*

Monthly Meeting, held April 15th, 1891.

An extra meeting of the session was held in the Lecture Theatre, Grosvenor Museum, Chester, on Wednesday, April 15th, 1891.

Present: The Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., in the chair, Rev. S. C. Scott, M.A., His Honour Judge Wynne Ffoulkes, M.A., Dr. and Mrs. Stolterfoth, Messrs. T. S. Gleadowe, M.A., F. Potts, A. Lamont, G. W. Rogerson, W. Spencer, W. Monk, G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S. (Hon. Curator), Henry Taylor, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary), T. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary), and others.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, observed that the discoveries made were of the very greatest importance, and he trusted that the citizens of Chester would not let pass the opportunity of continuing them.

Mr. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A., then delivered his report on the discovery of inscribed and sculptured Roman stones, which have been extracted from the north city wall.¹

During the lecture Mr. F. Haverfield drew attention to the plan exhibited by Mr. I. M. Jones, and also to some admirable photographs produced by Mr. Spencer.

The lecture was followed by a short discussion, and votes of thanks to Mr. Haverfield and the Chairman closed the meeting.

¹ As already stated (p. 208), Mr. Haverfield's lecture will be incorporated in his forthcoming volume on Roman Chester.

Council Meeting, held May 8th, 1891.

Present: The Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., in the chair, Dr. Stolverfoth, M.A., Messrs. A. Lamont, George Frater (Hon. Treasurer), H. Taylor, F.S.A. (Hon. Secretary), and T. J. Powell (Assistant Secretary).

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council were read, confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

A letter, dated May 5th, 1891, was read from the Museum Management Committee, with reference to the placing in the Museum of the stones found in the excavations in the city wall, west of the Northgate, and the matter was referred to the Sub-committee appointed to assist the Excavation Committee.

The Committee appointed to consider and re-draft the Rules of the Society submitted the result of their deliberations, and it was

Resolved: That the new Rules, as prepared by the Sub-committee and now read, be and the same are hereby adopted as the Rules of the Society.¹

The draft Annual Report of the Council to be laid before the General Meeting of members was submitted, approved, and adopted.

Resolved: That the Annual Meeting of the Society be held at the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, on Wednesday, May 27th, 1891, at eight o'clock, and that a Council Meeting be held the same evening, at seven p.m.

The Hon. Treasurer's Statement of Account for the year ending December 31st, 1891, was submitted, showing a balance to the credit of the Society of £19. 12s. 5d.

It having been suggested by the Hon. Auditors that the bills owing from time to time by the Society should be passed by the Council before payment, it was

¹ The rules as amended will be found at pp. 234-237.

Resolved: That the Hon. Treasurer be requested to fall in with the suggestion of the Hon. Auditors.

Resolved: That the following gentlemen be the officers of the Society for the ensuing year:—Hon. Editorial Secretary, Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A.; Hon. Treasurer, Mr. George Frater; Hon. Curator, Mr. G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S.; Hon. Librarian, Mr. John Hewitt; General Secretary, Mr. T. J. Powell.

The desirability of having an excursion during the summer months was considered, and ordered to be brought forward at the next meeting of the Council.

The Treasurer submitted Mr. Elliott Stock's account for £1. 4s., and it was ordered to be paid.

(Signed) EDWARD BARBER,

May 27th, 1891.

Chairman.

Council Meeting, 27th May, 1891.

Minutes of the meeting of the Council, held at the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, on the above date.

Present: The Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., in the chair, Dr. Stolterfoth, M.A., Messrs. A. Lamont, sen., I. M. Jones, C.E., E. J. Baillie, F.L.S., G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S. (Hon. Curator), Geo. Frater (Hon. Treasurer), John Hewitt (Hon. Librarian), and T. J. Powell (General Secretary).

The minutes of the last meeting of the Council were read, confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

A letter was read, dated May 13th, 1891, from the Hon. Secretary of the International Folk Lore Congress, proposed to be held in London, on the 1st October next, and the General Secretary was instructed to express the thanks of the Council for the courteous invitation to the Congress, but it did not appear that there would be anyone likely to be present.

A circular was submitted from the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, giving the dates of proposed excursions of the Society, from which it appeared that they would visit Chester on June 20th, 1891, and the General Secretary was instructed to ask what time the Society would be likely to reach the Grosvenor Museum, and also whether the Council could render any assistance.

Resolved: That Mr. T. J. Powell (General Secretary) be voted £10 for his services during the past year, and his salary for the future be £10 per annum, and 5 per cent on the total amount of the subscriptions of the Society.

Resolved: That Mr. A. Lamont, sen., Mr. E. J. Baillie, Mr. G. W. Shrubsole, and the General Secretary be a Sub-Committee to arrange for a summer excursion, Conway and district, including Caer-hun, being suggested as an attractive place and July 1st as a suitable day.

The Hon. Treasurer submitted two bills for postages and making index from Mr. J. P. Earwaker (Hon. Editorial Secretary) amounting to £3. 19s., and they were passed.

A discussion then took place on the schedule of Roman inscribed stones, coins, &c., handed to the Museum Management Committee by the Chester Town Council, and which schedule the Museum Management Committee required to be furnished with, in order that they might give a proper acknowledgment. Mr. G. W. Shrubsole (Hon. Curator) agreed to co-operate with the Committee already appointed by the Council to enlarge the schedule already prepared by him in order to meet the wishes of the Museum Management Committee.

Proposed by Mr. G. W. Shrubsole, seconded by Mr. I. M. Jones, and unanimously

Resolved: That the Council beg to acknowledge their deep sense of the services rendered for so long a period to the Society by Mr. H. Taylor, F.S.A., as their Hon. General

Secretary, and to thank him most heartily for his unwearied devotion in that capacity for the welfare of the Society.

Mr. I. M. Jones requested permission to withdraw himself as a candidate for election on the Council.

Mr. John Hewitt (Hon. Librarian) presented a piece of Roman pottery, found during some excavations on the premises of Miss Haswell, Foregate Street, Chester.

A letter was submitted from Mr. W. C. Jones, fellmonger, Handbridge, Chester, forwarding several pieces of Roman pottery, found during some excavations on the premises tenanted by him in Topham's Lane.

(Signed) CHAS. BROWN,
Chairman.

Annual General Meeting, Wednesday, 27th May, 1891.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society was held in the Lecture Theatre, at the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, on Wednesday, May 27th, 1891, at eight o'clock.

Present: The Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., in the chair, Rev. Cooper Scott, M.A., the Rev. Canon Morris, D.D., Rev. C. L. Feltoe, M.A., Dr. Stolterfoth, M.A., Dr. Elliott, B.Sc., Messrs. A. Lamont, sen., E. J. Baillie, F.L.S., H. Taylor, F.S.A., I. M. Jones, C.E., G. R. Griffith, J. Rowe Dutton, W. Roberts, E. Hodgkinson, G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S. (Hon. Curator), George Frater (Hon. Treasurer), T. J. Powell (General Secretary), and Mr. J. Hewitt (Hon. Librarian).

The notice convening the meeting was read.

The minutes of the last General Meeting of the Society, held May 19th, 1890, were read, confirmed, and signed by the Chairman.

The Annual Report of the Council, together with the Hon. Curator's and Hon. Librarian's Reports and the

Treasurer's Statement of Accounts, having been circulated amongst the members, were taken as read. These are as follows :—

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council congratulate the members on the continued success of the Society and the progress made during the past session. Since the last Annual Meeting seven sessional meetings have been held, all of which were fairly attended.

The following are the dates and particulars of the papers read at the meetings, viz. :—

October 20th, 1890.—Chairman, His Honour Judge Sir Horatio Lloyd.

Subject: "Certain Forms of Punishment employed in England up to the Present Century, for dishonest trading, drunkenness, scolding, and brawling, and for minor offences generally." By Mr. T. N. Brushfield, M.D.

November 17th, 1890.—Chairman, The Venerable Archdeacon Barber.

Subject: "An Account of the three Randle Holmes (father, son, and grandson), the celebrated Heralds and Antiquaries." By Mr. J. P. Earwaker, M.A., F.S.A. (Hon. Editorial Secretary).

December 15th, 1890.—Chairman, The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Chester (Alderman Charles Brown).

Subjects: "The Bells of St. Michael's Tower." By the Rev. John Godson. "The West Window lately erected in St. John's Church, illustrative of the History of the Church and City, lately presented by his Grace the Patron of the Society."

By the Rev. S. Cooper Scott, M.A. "The Roman and other Remains brought to light in Chester and the neighbourhood since the last session." By Mr. G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S. (Hon. Curator). "Some Early Deeds recovering the Names of Mediæval Goldsmiths." By Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A. (Hon. General Secretary).

January 19th, 1891.—Chairman, The Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A.

Subjects: "The Inscriptions on the Pigs of Lead, now in the Museum." By the Rev. Canon Morris, D.D. "The Administration of Roman Mines, with reference to those in the neighbourhood of Deva." Also a "Short Description of the recent very interesting finds of Roman inscribed Stones in the North City Wall, West of the Northgate." By Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A.

February 23rd, 1891.—Chairman, The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Chester (Alderman Charles Brown).

Subjects: "The Original Commissions, kindly lent by Lord Mostyn, authorising Colonel Sir Roger Mostyn to raise and embody the Flintshire Militia." By Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A. (Hon. General Secretary). "On a settlement of pre-historic people in Delamere Forest, with an account of their Grave Mounds." By Mr. G. W. Shrubsole, F.G.S. (Hon. Curator).

April 1st, 1891.—Chairman, The Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A.

Subject: "Early Christian Monuments in North Wales." By Mr. J. Romilly Allen, F.S.A. (Scot.), read by the Rev. Canon Morris, D.D.

In addition to the above, a meeting was held under the auspices of the Society in the Lecture Theatre, Grosvenor Museum, on Wednesday, the 15th April, 1891, the Venerable Archdeacon Barber, M.A., presiding, when Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A., very fully described the progress of the explorations of the City Wall, West of the Northgate. With respect to these explorations it may be here explained that in consequence of the discovery during the repairs of the North Wall of the City, East of the Northgate, some three years ago, of a number of very interesting Roman inscribed and sculptured stones, a committee has been formed with the consent of the Chester Town Council and the co-operation of this Society, to raise funds to explore the Wall, West of the Northgate, with the result that a quantity of very valuable finds have been made, as will be seen from the preliminary reports made by Mr. Haverfield. The following circular has been issued by the Committee, viz.:—

SCHEME FOR PROPOSED EXCAVATIONS AT CHESTER.

Some repairs lately executed in the North Wall of Chester resulted in the discovery of Roman inscriptions and sculptures, and a further exploration started by the Chester Archæological Society produced more inscriptions and sculptures. It is now proposed, with the consent of the Corporation, to set on foot further explorations in the same wall. The former discoveries have excited great interest both in England and on the Continent, and Professor Mommsen, of Berlin, has written strongly urging further search. Of all the historic sites in England, none are so likely to aid our knowledge of Roman history as the Roman military centres, and it is well known that Deva was garrisoned by the Twentieth Legion from the earliest times until the end of the Roman occupation of our island. The exploration will begin in a part

of the North Wall, which is now under repair, in which a preliminary search has revealed inscribed and sculptured stones. It will be carried out by the City Surveyor, Mr. I. Matthews Jones, F.S.I., who conducted the former excavations to a successful issue. Inscriptions and sculptures found will be the property of the Corporation, and will be deposited, with those previously discovered, in the Grosvenor Museum, at Chester. The results of the explorations will be published by Professor Pelham and Mr. Haverfield. Several subscriptions have been already promised, and an appeal is now made for more. The work is necessarily more expensive than "digging," and the space which ought to be examined is large. The probability of finding inscriptions is, however, very great, and the work has claims on both patriotism and scholarship.

Subscriptions may be sent to Professor Pelham, 20, Bradmore Road, Oxford, or to F. Haverfield, Esq., Lancing College, Shoreham, Sussex.

The scheme has the hearty approval of the Council of the Chester Archæological and Historic Society, of the Duke of Westminster, and the Bishop of Chester.

HENRY PELHAM, M.A., F.S.A. (Camden Professor of Ancient History in the University of Oxford).

F. HAVERFIELD, M.A., F.S.A.

JOHN EVANS (President of the Society of Antiquaries).

J. H. MIDDLETON, M.A., F.S.A. (Slade Professor of Fine Arts in the University of Cambridge).

THOMAS HODGKIN, D.C.L.

JOHN SARUM, D.D.

E. P. LOFTUS BROCK, F.S.A.

J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE, LL.D., D.C.L.

Sub-Committee of the Town Council.

CHARLES BROWN, Alderman, Mayor of Chester.

JOHN JONES, Councillor, Sheriff of Chester.

J. GERRARD, Alderman, Chairman of Improvement Committee.

JOHN SMITH, Councillor, Deputy Chairman.

HENRY THOS. BROWN, Alderman.

The Council have appointed a small sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. T. S. Gleadowe, A. Lamont, and Dr. Stolterfoth, to co-operate with the above larger general committee, and this sub-committee has issued a circular to the members inviting subscriptions towards the very heavy expenses necessarily entailed by the above work.

The Council have pleasure in drawing the attention of the members to the Reports of the Curator and the Librarian.

The Hon. Treasurer's statement of accounts shows a balance of £19. 12s. 5d. to the credit of the Society.

The membership of the Society numbers 275, including six honorary, five life, and 264 ordinary members.

The Society's *Journal* for the sessions 1888-9 and of 1889-90 is now ready for delivery.

The Council have to deplore the deaths of several well-known and honoured members of the Society during the year. Mr. Thomas Hughes, F.S.A. (in whom the Council have lost a very old and most valued member of their body), was Honorary and Editorial Secretary for many years, but his failing health obliged him to relinquish those posts, when the new series of the Society's *Journal* was started in 1886. His knowledge of the past history of Chester and the neighbourhood was most extensive, and was always placed at the disposal of the members of the Society and the Chester public generally. He died May 30th, 1890.

Mr. I. E. Ewen, who for many years filled with great efficiency the post of Honorary Librarian to the Society, and from time to time contributed valuable papers which have appeared in the *Journal*, died on the 16th October, 1890.

On 16th January, 1891, Colonel P. S. Humberston, of Glanywern, Denbigh, a Trustee of the Society and one of its earliest members, passed away, whilst the veteran antiquary, Mr. C. Roach Smith, F.S.A, an eminent archæologist and one who has made many valuable communications to the Society (of which for many years he was an honorary member), has also died during the past year.

The Council have during the year held ten meetings.

The Council have had under consideration the reconstruction of the Rules, and have made several alterations and additions which they hope will prove of advantage to the work of the Society.

On the 21st August last, the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association, which was then holding its annual meeting at Holywell, visited Chester, with the object of inspecting various interesting portions of the city, which they did under the guidance of the members of the Society. They were hospitably entertained at luncheon by the Right Worshipful the Mayor (James Salmon, Esq.) in the Council Chamber at the Town Hall. Afterwards the visitors were conducted round the city walls and inspected the Grosvenor Museum.

This being the First Annual Meeting, after the adoption of the New Rules, the whole of the Council will retire, but they are eligible for re-election. The members will notice that there is one vacancy in the Council, in consequence of Mr. John Hewitt having

been appointed Librarian. The following are the names of the elective members of the Council: Mr. E. J. Baillie, F.L.S., Alderman Charles Brown, Mayor, Mr. F. Bullin, J.P., Dr. Davies-Colley, J.P., Rev. Henry Grantham, Dr. John Elliott, B.Sc., Mr. Thomas S. Gleadowe, M.A., Mr. Isaac Matthews Jones, F.S.I., Mr. Alexander Lamont, senior, Rev. S. Cooper Scott, M.A., Dr. Stolterfoth, M.A.

THE HON. CURATOR'S REPORT.

I have to report the following additions to the Archæological Museum during the past year:—

Small cannon found at the General Railway Station: *The Joint Railway Company*. Spindle Whorl: *Rev. Mr. Gordon*. Carved stone: *Mr. J. F. Lowe*. Thirteen inscribed Roman monumental stones; one centurial stone; seven Roman sculptured stones: *The Corporation of Chester*. A variety of Roman remains from the neighbourhood of Kinderton, the site of the Roman station of Condote, including bricks, urns, pottery, iron implements, &c., &c.: *B. Ll. Vawdrey, Esq.*, Tushingham Hall, Whitchurch. One ebonised upright plate-glass case, filled with Roman objects found in Chester, principally from under White Friars Lodge and White Friars Cottage, consisting of variously impressed tiles, Samian pottery, Upchurch ware, amphoræ, antifix, glass, coins, &c., &c.: *F. Bullin, Esq., J.P.*

GEORGE W. SHRUBSOLE.

Chester, May 18th, 1891.

THE HON. LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

Since being appointed Hon. Librarian I have gone through the catalogue and endeavoured to acquaint

myself with the present position of the Library. This investigation is not yet completed, but I find that some of the older volumes of the Library are yet unreturned by the borrowers, and it is essential for the well working of the Society that books be returned to the shelves as soon as done with. A list of the missing volumes will be prepared as soon as possible.

The additions to the Library have been presented by the various societies in correspondence or by exchanging. The Transactions of the following societies form the main portion of the additions:—

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

The Powis-Land Club.

Cambrian Archæological Society.

Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

Surrey Archæological Society.

Somersetshire Archæological and Natural History Society.

Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society.

Northamptonshire Notes and Queries.

Smithsonian Institution, U.S.A.

The presentations include:—

The Prymer, A.D. 1400, part 1, text. By the editor (Henry Littlehales).

Roman Inscriptions in Britain, 1888-90. By the author (F. Haverfield, M.A.).

Early Art in Liverpool. By Miss G. F. Jackson.

The Council have purchased the following volumes:—

Official Year Book of the Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland.

British Record Society Publications:—*Signet Bills and Privy Seals*, 1584—1624. *Chancery Proceedings, Charles I.*, Vol. II., 1625—1649.

Many of the Transactions require binding, and the valuable Bluebooks presented by R. A. Yerburch, Esq., M.P., should be bound as soon as possible. A detailed list of the requirements will be submitted to the Council.

The Hon. Librarian ventures to say that any members having duplicate volumes, engravings, bookplates, or other county matter, would greatly assist the Society by presenting them to the Library. The Council are not at present in a position to spend as much money as the Library demands. The prints and drawings will be arranged and catalogued, and additions thereto are invited.

JOHN HEWITT,
Hon. Librarian.

May, 1891.

THE CHESTER & NORTH WALES ARCHÆOLOGICAL & HISTORIC SOCIETY.

Dr. RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE from 1st JANUARY, 1890, to 31st DECEMBER, 1890. Cr.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Balance (bank book), 31st December, 1889	45 3 10	Grosvenor Museum Maintenance Fund	...	...	60 0 0
Subscriptions and Arrears	138 17 6	Manchester Press Company—printing <i>Journal</i> , vol.	...	...	...
<i>Journals</i> sold to Members	0 2 6	ii., new series	...	...	94 13 2
Bank Interest on Deposit Account	7 2 7	Subscription to British Record Society	...	...	1 1 0
Half-year's Dividend on £540 London and North-	Printing and Stationery	...	...	12 12 9
Western Railway Consolidated Stock	10 10 7	Library Expenses	...	...	2 4 10
Bank Interest	0 3 9	Postages, Carriage, and Sundries	...	...	5 18 10
				Repairs, &c.	...	...	1 14 5
				Collector's Commission	...	...	4 3 4
				Balance (bank book), December 31st, 1890	...	...	19 12 5
							<u>£202 0 9</u>

Examined and found correct,

J. H. A. HALL, }
J. ROWE DUTTON, } *Honorary Auditors.*

GEORGE FRATER, *Honorary Treasurer.*

8th April, 1891.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Dr. Stolterfoth, it was

Resolved: That the Report of the Council, together with the Hon. Curator's and Hon. Librarian's Reports and the Hon. Treasurer's Statement of Accounts, be and the same are hereby received and adopted.

The election of the Council then took place, Messrs. J. Rowe Dutton and G. R. Griffith being appointed Scrutineers, and it being understood that the six gentlemen last named should retire from the same at the General Meeting in 1892. The following gentlemen were declared duly elected members of the Council, viz.: Rev. Canon Morris, Mr. Henry Taylor, F.S.A., Mr. T. S. Gleadowe, Dr. Stolterfoth, Dr. Elliott, Rev. S. C. Scott, A. Lamont, sen., E. J. Baillie, Charles Brown, Rev. C. L. Feltoe, Rev. H. Grantham, and J. Rowe Dutton.

Patron.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER, K.G.

COUNCIL.

President.

THE RIGHT REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF CHESTER, D.D.

Vice-Presidents.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD EGERTON OF TATTON.

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF CHESTER.

THE SHERIFF OF CHESTER.

THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF CHESTER, D.D.

THE VEN. THE ARCHDEACON OF CHESTER, M.A.

HIS HONOUR JUDGE HORATIO LLOYD, *Recorder of Chester.*

HIS HONOUR JUDGE WYNNE FFOULKES, M.A.

MR. FREDERICK POTTS.

} *Ex-Officio.*

Secretaries.

Hon. Editorial: MR. J. P. EARWAKER, M.A., F.S.A.

General: MR. T. J. POWELL.

Hon. Curator.

MR. G. W. SHRUBSOLE, F.G.S.

Hon. Librarian.

MR. JOHN HEWITT.

Hon. Treasurer.

MR. GEORGE FRATER.

Elected Members.

MR. E. J. BAILLIE, F.L.S.	REV. H. GRANTHAM.
MR. ALDERMAN CHARLES BROWN.	MR. ALEXANDER LAMONT.
MR. J. ROWE DUTTON.	REV. CANON MORRIS, D.D.
DR. JOHN ELLIOTT, B.Sc.	REV. S. COOPER SCOTT, M.A.
REV. C. L. FELTOE, M.A.	DR. STOLTERFOTH, M.A.
MR. T. S. GLEADOWE, M.A.	MR. HENRY TAYLOR, F.S.A.

Resolved: That Messrs. J. H. A. Hall and J. Rowe Dutton be elected the Auditors of the Society for the ensuing year.

Proposed by Mr. Henry Taylor, seconded by the Rev. Cooper Scott, and

Resolved: That the new Rules adopted by the Council, copies of which had been distributed amongst the members, be received and approved as the rules of the Society.

The Rev. Canon Morris, D.D., then read a letter from Professor Rhys, of Oxford, on the pigs of lead in the Museum (see p. 77).

The Chairman then, at the request of Mr. I. M. Jones, to whom the communication had been addressed, read some notes by Mr. F. Haverfield, M.A., F.S.A., on four inscriptions lately found in the north wall, west of the Northgate.

Proposed by Mr. Cox, seconded by Mr. Hargraves, and unanimously

Resolved: That a hearty vote of thanks be presented to the President, Vice-Presidents, the Council, and the Hon. Officers, for the able way in which they have conducted the affairs of the Society during the past year.

Proposed by Mr. G. W. Shrubsole, seconded by the Rev. Canon Morris, and

Resolved: That the best thanks of the meeting be presented to the donors of books and objects of antiquarian interest during the year.

Proposed by Mr. A. Lamont, sen., seconded by Mr. E. J. Baillie, and unanimously

Resolved: That a hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the Chairman for his urbanity in the chair, and generally for the great interest which he takes in the affairs of the Society.





RULES.

TITLE.

1.—The Society shall be called “The Chester and North Wales Archæological and Historic Society.”

PURPOSES.

2.—The Objects of the Society shall be—

- (a) The collection and publication of Archæological and Historic information relating to the City and County of Chester and North Wales.
- (b) The collection and preservation in a Museum of the Remains of Antiquity and other objects of interest found in the City and County of Chester and North Wales.

CONSTITUTION.

3.—The Society shall consist of Life, Ordinary, and Honorary Members.

Life Members.—Donors of six guineas and upwards shall be members for life, and shall have all the privileges of Ordinary Members, and be entitled to copies of the Society's *Journal* as published.

Ordinary Members shall consist of all subscribers of ten shillings and sixpence per annum. They shall have the right of attendance at all Lectures, Exhibitions, and Ordinary Meetings, and shall also have the use of the Library, and access to the Museum, and be entitled to copies of the Society's *Journal* as published.

Honorary Members shall be chosen by the Council.

MANAGEMENT.

4.—The affairs of the Society shall be managed by a Council, to consist of the following persons:—The Patron, the President (who shall be the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Chester for the time being), eight Vice-Presidents (of whom the Right Worshipful the Mayor of Chester, the Very Rev. the Dean of Chester, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Chester, and the Sheriff of the City of Chester shall be *ex officio*), and the Officers of the Society, viz., the Editorial Secretary, the General Secretary, the Treasurer, the Curator, and the Librarian. To these shall be added twelve members to be elected by the Society at the annual meeting, six of whom shall retire yearly in rotation, but shall be eligible for re-election. Five members of the Council shall form a quorum. Any intermediate vacancy in the Council by death or retirement may be filled up by the Council. The Officers of the Society shall be annually elected by the Council.

5.—The Council may appoint sub-committees for special purposes, who shall act under the control and supervision of the Council. They may also from time to time appoint Sectional Committees, consisting of members of their own body and of such other members of the Society as they may think able, from their special knowledge, to afford aid in such branches of archæology as the following:—

- (a) Ancient monuments and architecture.
- (b) Ancient manners, customs, trade, and commerce.
- (c) Local history, genealogy, and records.

The Council may appoint a Chairman, Vice-chairman, and Secretary for each Sectional Committee, and shall have full power to reconstruct or fill up vacancies in each such Committee. The Council may also appoint any person they may think fit Honorary Local Secretary, whether he be a member or not, for the town or district wherein he may reside, in order to facilitate the collection of accurate information as to objects and discoveries of local interest.

6.—If any member shall be desirous of altering any rule, he shall propose such alteration, in writing, to the General Secretary, who shall submit it to the Council at their next meeting; but

before any rule shall be altered by the Council, notice thereof must be given at a previous meeting.

7.—The annual general meeting of the Society shall be held in the month of May. Ordinary meetings shall be held at the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, at eight p.m., as far as possible on the third Monday in each month during the session, for the reading of papers, the exhibition of objects of antiquarian interest, and the discussion of subjects connected therewith. Council meetings shall be held whenever requisite. Nominations for the Council and Auditors shall be sent in writing to the General Secretary six days before the annual meeting; and, in case of a contest, election shall be made by ballot.

A special general meeting may be called (of which not less than fourteen days' notice shall be given, stating the objects of the meeting) on a written requisition to the General Secretary, signed by not less than five members.

The Council may, from time to time, convene general meetings at different places rendered interesting by their antiquities, architecture, or historic associations.

PROPERTY.

8.—The property of the Society shall be vested in the names of three trustees to be chosen by the Council.

9.—When the Council shall consider it desirable that any paper, read at a meeting of the Society, should be printed in the *Journal*, they shall request the writer to submit the manuscript to the Editorial Secretary for that purpose. The writer of any paper printed in the *Journal* shall receive twenty copies of his own paper gratis.

10.—All Antiquities, Books, Prints, &c., belonging to the Society, shall be preserved for the use of the members at the Grosvenor Museum, Chester, and in such rooms and custody as shall be appointed by the Council.

11.—All orders for payment, &c., shall be made by the Council and signed by the General Secretary. All cheques shall be drawn and signed by the Treasurer. The accounts shall be audited by two members of the Society appointed by the annual meeting.

ADMISSION OF MEMBERS.

12.—Candidates for admission to the Society may be elected at any meeting of the Society or the Council, being first duly proposed and seconded by members of the Society.

All subscriptions shall become due and payable in advance on the 1st day of January in each year.

No volume of the Society's *Journal* can be delivered to any member whose subscription is in arrear.





LIST OF MEMBERS.

CORRECTED TO THE 31ST MAY, 1891.

The names printed in Italics are either Life or Honorary Members.

- Allen, Rev. A. J. C., M.A., The College, Chester.
Andsley, G. C., Watergate Square, Chester.
Anson, Miss, 28, Nicholas Street, Chester.
Ayrton, Alfred G., Abbot's Rock, Chester
- Baillie, E. J., F.L.S., Upton Park, Chester.
Baker, J. R., Queen's Park, Chester.
Baker, Miss, St. John's Road, Queen's Park, Chester.
Banner, Rev. F. S., M.A., Dunham on the Hill, Chester.
Barber, G. E., B.A., St. Bridget's Rectory, Chester.
Barber, The Venerable Archdeacon, M.A., The Residence, Chester.
Barbour, George, D.L., J.P., Bolesworth Castle, Tattenhall, Cheshire.
Bass, Roger, Newton House, Chester.
Bate, Thomas, D.L., J.P., Kelsterton, Flint.
Baugh, A. C., Cambrian View, Chester.
Baxter, Miss, Sandown Park, Wavertree, Liverpool.
Beswick, Henry, Newgate Street, Chester.
Birch, H. J., Liverpool Road, Chester.
Bishop, The Right Reverend the Lord, D.D., The Palace, Chester.
Blayney, Arthur, Bridget Street Row, Chester.
Blomfield, Sir A. W., F.S.A., 6, Montagu Place, Montagu Square, London, W.
Blomfield, Lady, 6, Montagu Place, Montagu Square, London, W.
Boden, W. M., Architect, 22, Corn Exchange Chambers, Chester.
Bostock, R. C., Tarporley, Thurlestone Road, West Norwood, London, S.E.
Bridge, J. C., M.A., Upper Northgate Street, Chester.
Brooks, J. C., c/o E. C. Rumney, Esq., Hough Green, Chester.
Brown, Charles, The Folly, Flookersbrook, Chester.

Brown, F. F., M.A., Eastgate Row, Chester.
 Brown, H. T., J.P., Watergate House, Chester.
 Brown, Miss L. E., Folly, Flookersbrook, Chester.
 Brown, W. E., St. Oswald's Mount, Parkgate Road, Chester.
Brushfield, Dr. T. N., Budleigh Salterton, Exeter.
 Bullin, F., J.P., White Friars, Chester.
 Bullin, Mrs., 22, Nicholas Street, Chester.
 Butt, A. W., Eastgate Row, Chester.

Campbell, Rev. E. A. Pitcairn, M.A., 'Vicar's Cross, Chester.
 Campbell, Mrs. Pitcairn, Vicar's Cross, Chester.
 Campbell, Miss Pitcairn, Vicar's Cross, Chester.
 Carington, Alfred, White Friars, Chester.
 Carington, H. H. Smith, Stanley Grove, Oxford Road, Manchester.
 Cartwright, J. P., The Elms, Flookersbrook, Chester.
 Conway, Wm., 7, Bouverie Street, Chester.
 Cooper, Rev. Canon, M.A., The Rectory, Cuckfield, Sussex.
 Coventry, William, Watergate Street, Chester.
 Cox, Edward W., Foxcovers, Bebington, Cheshire.
 Cox, Rev. Thomas, M.A., The Hollies, Upton Park, Chester.
 Cullimore, John, J.P., The Friars, Chester.
 Cunliffe, Lady, Acton Park, Wrexham.

Dallow, Rev. Wilfrid, Upton, near Birkenhead.
Davies-Colley, Dr. T., J.P., Newton, Chester.
 Deeley, W. C., Curzon Park, Chester.
 Derby, The Right Hon. the Earl of, K.G., Knowsley, Prescot.
 Dickson, George A., J.P., Springfield, Chester.
 Dixon, George, Aistle Hall, Chelford, Cheshire.
 Dobie, Dr. W. M., 23, Upper Northgate Street, Chester.
 Dodda, John, Lorne Street (North), Chester.
 Douglas, C. P., St. Martin's House, Chester.
 Douglas, John, Abbey Square, Chester.
 Drury, Captain R. C., Abbotsfield, Chester.
 Dugdale, John, Newgate Street, Chester.
 Dutton, A., Melville, 65, Tulse Hill, London.
 Dutton, George, Curzon Park, Chester.
 Dutton, Henry B., Curzon Park, Chester.
 Dutton, J. Rowe, Bridge Street, Chester.
 Dutton, Mrs. John Rowe, 6, Stanley Place, Chester.

Earwaker, J. P., M.A., F.S.A., Pensarn, Abergelle, N. Wales.
 Edisbury, J. F., J.P. (Bersham Hall, Wrexham.)
 Edwards, John, 74, Foregate Street, Chester.
 Egerton of Tatton, The Right Hon. Lord, Tatton Park, Knutsford.
 Egerton, Sir Philip le Belward Grey, Bart., Oulton Park, Tarporley.

Elliott, Dr. John, B.Sc., White Friars Cottage, Chester.

Enock, C. R., 15, Hough Green, Chester.

Enock, Mrs. C. R., 15, Hough Green, Chester.

Ewen, Miss, Dyreham, Meliden, Rhyl.

Ewing, Charles A., Woodlands Villa, Hoole, Chester.

Feilden, Miss, Mollington Hall, Chester.

Feilden, Rev. Canon, M.A., Bebington Rectory, Chester.

Feltoe, Rev. C. Lett, M.A., Fornham, Bury St. Edmunds.

Ffoulkes, His Honour Judge Wynne, M.A., J.P., Old Northgate House,
Chester.

Fish, Rev. A. H., M.A., B.Sc., Arnold House, Chester.

Fleming, T. R., Rowton Grange, Chester.

Fleming, Mrs. T. R., Rowton Grange, Chester.

Fletcher, P. H., Curzon Park, Chester.

Fluitt, Miss E. E., Gray Friars, Chester.

Fordham, D. P., Architect, Abbey Square, Chester.

Frater, George, Messrs. Williams and Co., Bank, Wrexham.

Frost, Robert, J.P., Lime Grove, Queen's Park, Chester.

Frost, Sir T. G., J.P.; Redcliffe, Queen's Park, Chester.

Gamon, John, The Rough, Curzon Park, Chester.

Gamon, Mrs., The Rough, Curzon Park, Chester.

Gardner, W. A., Redland House, Hough Green, Chester.

Garnett, Wm., Bridge Street Row, Chester.

Gill, Alfred, Hamilton Square, Birkenhead.

Gladstone, The Right Hon. W. E., M.P., Hawarden Castle, Chester.

Gleadowe, Rev. Canon, M.A., The Vicarage, Neston.

Gleadowe, T. S., M.A., Alderley Edge, near Manchester.

Golder, Stephen, Liverpool Road, Chester.

Grantham, Rev. H., St. Mary's Rectory, Chester.

Green, Rev. E. Dwyer, M.A., Bromborough, Birkenhead.

Gregg, William, The Watergate, Chester.

Griffith, G. R., Plaiderie, 30, Hough Green, Chester.

Griffith, Mrs. G. R., Plaiderie, 30, Hough Green, Chester.

Griffiths, John, Upton Park, Chester.

Griffiths, Robert, 7, Bold Square, Chester.

Haddington, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Arden Hall, Tarporley.

Haining, Dr., 82, Foregate Street, Chester.

Hall, J. H. A., The Old Bank House, Chester.

Hall, Mrs. J. H. A., The Old Bank House, Chester.

Hamel, Miss, Abbey Street, Chester.

Harding, Dr. Paxton, White Friars, Chester.

Hargreaves, John, Egerton Park, Rock Ferry.

Hassell, H., Bridge Street, Chester.

- Haswell, George W., Bouverie Street, Chester.
 Haverfield, F., M.A., Christchurch, Oxford.
 Hayes, Mrs., Chester House, Worcester.
 Hewitt, John, Vicarage Road, Hoole, Chester.
 Hignett, Mrs. Thomas, 14, Hough Green, Chester.
 Hignett, Mrs. T. H., 18, Hough Green, Chester.
 Hillyard, Rev. Canon, Oakford Rectory, Tiverton.
 Hodges, Wm., Eastgate Row, Chester.
 Hodgkinson, Edward, 35, Pepper Street, Chester.
 Holiday, James, Liverpool Road, Chester.
 Holme, S. H., Downswood, Liverpool Road, Chester.
 Holmes, J. G., Curzon Park, Chester.
Holt, Miss E. S., Balham House, Balham Hill, London, S.W.
 Horton, T., 53, Havelock Square, Sheffield.
 Howard, Mrs. Robert, Broughton Hall, Malpas.
 Howson, Rev. F., M.A., Egerton House, Chester.
 Howson, Miss, Egerton House, Chester.
 Howson, Miss A. M., Egerton House, Chester.
 Howson, Rev. G. J., M.A., Crewe.
 Hughes, H. R., Kimmel Park, Abergele.
 Hughes, J. Leonard, Greenfield, Holywell.
 Hughes, J. T., 21, White Friars, Chester.
Hughes, T. Cann, B.A., Town Hall, Manchester.
 Hughes, Professor T. McKenny, M.A., F.S.A., F.G.S., 4, Cintra Terrace,
 Cambridge.
 Humberston, Miss, Newton Hall, Chester.

Jackson, Miss, 11, Black Friars, Chester.
 Jackson, Roger, Hough Green, Chester.
 Johnson, Michael, Lorne Street North, Chester.
 Johnson, Wm., J.P., Broughton Hall, Chester.
 Jones, A. Seymour, 20, Grosvenor Road, Wrexham.
 Jones, H. Watson, Grosvenor Park Road, Chester.
 Jones, I. Matthews, M.I.C.E., City Surveyor, Town Hall, Chester.
 Jones, James, Stoneleigh, Rossett, Wrexham.

 Kenyon, The Hon. and Rev. W. Trevor, M.A., Malpas Rectory, Whitchurch,
 Salop.
 King, Dr., 18, Newgate Street, Chester.
 King, James, The *Courant* Office, Chester.
 Kinsey, T. E. M., Newgate Street, Chester.
 Knowles, E. R., Grosvenor Street, Chester.
 Kyrke, R. Venables, Pen-y-Wern, Mold.

 Lamont, Alexander, Eastgate Street (North), Chester.
 Lamont, Alexander, Jun., Eastgate Street (North), Chester.

Lascelles, The Hon. Mrs., Norley, Frodsham.
 Library, Bodleian, Oxford.
 Library, Boston Public, U.S.A., per Messrs. Trübner and Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London.
 Library, Chetham's, per Walter T. Browne, Hunt's Bank, Manchester.
 Library, City of London, per Charles Welch, Esq., Guildhall, London, E.C.
 Library, Free, Liverpool, per P. Cowell, Esq., Liverpool.
 Library, Free Public, per T. M. Wilcock, Esq., Chester.
 Library, Free Reference, per C. W. Sutton, Esq., King Street, Manchester.
 Library, Peel Park, per Major Plant, Manchester.
 Lloyd, His Honour Judge Sir Horatio, Stanley Place, Chester.
 Lockwood, T. M., F.R.I.B.A., 80, Foregate Street, Chester.
 Lowe, James F., B.A., Assay Office, Chester.

Maddock, T. Finchett, Abbey Square, Chester.
 Manning, Alfred J., Irvington on Hudson, U.S.A.
 Manning, J. B., The Governor's House, Pentonville Prison, London, N.
 Marsden, Miss E. F., Grosvenor Park Road, Chester.
 Mason, F. B., solicitor, St. Werburgh Street, Chester.
 McEwen, Mrs., 26, Nicholas Street, Chester.
 Mesham, Colonel Arthur, J.P., Pontryffydd, Trefnant, N.W.
 Mills, John, Eastgate Row, Chester.
 Milne-Redhead, R., F.L.S., Springfield, Seedley, Manchester
 Minshull, Charles Howard, Architect, Abbey Square, Chester.
 Minshull, Edward, The Northgate, Chester.
 Monk, William, Boughton, Chester.
 Moreton, James E., Tarvin, near Chester.
 Morris, Rev. Canon, D.D., Eccleston, Chester.
 Morris, Robert, 67, Queen's Parade, Scarborough.
 Myres, T. Harrison, Sunnyside, Ashton-upon-Ribble.

Nicholson, J. M., St. Werburgh Street, Chester.

Okell, W. H., 1, Northgate Street, Chester.
 Orton, Robert O., J.P., Tattenhall, Chester.
 Ould, A. E., The Mount, Boughton, Chester.

Parkins, W. Trevor, M.A., Glasfryn, Gresford.
Peacock, Miss, 10, Hough Green, Chester.
 Pennant, P. Pennant, D.L., M.A., J.P., Nantlys, St. Asaph.
 Phillips, C. B., 77, Parkgate Road, Chester.
 Phillipson, John, Liverpool Road, Chester.
 Potts, Fred., Northgate Street, Chester.
 Potts, Hubert, Northgate Street, Chester.
 Powell, Ellison, 86, St. George's House, Eastcheap, London, E.C.
 Powell, T. J., 14, Newgate Street, Chester.

Price, H. L., Grangeville, Grosvenor Road, Whalley Range, Manchester.

Price, Paul, 54, Northgate Street, Chester.

Pritchard, George, 9, The Groves, Chester.

Pritchard, Mrs., 17, Watergate Row (South), Chester.

Pritchard, Wm., 17, Watergate Row (South), Chester.

Pritt, W. C. Ashby, Historic and Archaeological Society, Liverpool.

Puleston, Rev. T. H. G., M.A., J.P., Worthenbury, Wrexham.

Pullan, Miss, Watergate Row (North), Chester.

Rimmer, Alfred, Architect, Crook Street, Chester.

Roberts, B. C., J.P., Oakfield, Upton, Chester.

Roberts, Miss E., Bank Cottage, Neston, Cheshire.

Roberts, T. Quellyn, J.P., Watergate Street, Chester.

Roberts, Wm., The Northgate, Bookbinder, Chester.

Robson, J. A., National Provincial Bank, Chester.

Rogers, James, 21, Black Friars, Chester.

Rogerson, George H., The Friars, Chester.

Roundell, Charles S., Dorfold Hall, Nantwich.

Royle, T. R. P., Hough Green House, Chester.

Royle, T. V., Curzon Park, Chester.

Rylands, *John Paul, M.A., F.S.A., Heather Lee, Claughton, Birkenhead.*

Rylands, T. G., F.S.A., Highfields, Thelwall, Warrington.

Rylands, W. H., F.S.A., 11, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

Salomonson, R., Friars, Chester.

Sandbach, S. H., J.P., Cherry Hill, Malpas.

Sanders, Rev. F., M.A., Hoylake Vicarage, Cheshire.

Sandford, Mrs., The Queen's School, Chester.

Scotland, Colonel D., Eccleston Hill, Chester.

Scott, Rev. S. Cooper, M.A., St. John's Rectory, Chester.

Shepherd, Thomas, F.R.M.S., Bridge Street Row, Chester.

Sheraton, H., The Hollies, Rock Ferry.

Shone, W., F.G.S., The Old Custom House, Watergate Street, Chester.

Shrubsole, G. W., F.G.S., Northgate Street, Chester.

Siddall, J. D., The Cross, Chester.

Smith, Samuel, 16, Nicholas Street, Chester.

Stewart, Martin, Edgar House, Chester.

Stolterfoth, Henry, M.A., M.D., Grey Friars, Chester.

Stolterfoth, Mrs., Grey Friars, Chester.

Tatlock, John, 21, St. John Street, Chester.

Tatton, Thomas Egerton, J.P., Wythenshawe Hall, Northenden, Cheshire.

Taylor, Captain R. Mascie, J.P., Tyn Llwyn, Corwen.

Taylor, George, 16, St. John's Road, Queen's Park, Chester.

Taylor, Henry, F.S.A., 12, Curzon Park, Chester.

Taylor, James, F.R.C.S., Newgate Street, Chester.

- Taylor, J. Burnside, 4, Hough Green, Chester.
 Taylor, Miss M. H., 4, Curzon Park, Chester.
 Thomas, Ed., Pepper Street, Chester.
 Thomas, Dr. F. Dodd, Pepper Street, Chester.
 Thomas, Dr. Haynes, Pepper Street, Chester.
 Threlfall, Henry S., 12, London Street, Southport.
 Tilston, Miss, 1, King's Buildings, Chester.
 Tobin, J. Aspinall, Eastham House, Birkenhead.
 Tomkinson, James, J.P., Willington Hall, Tarporley.
 Tomkinson, Mrs., Willington Hall, Tarporley.
 Torr, Rev. W. E., M.A., Corlett Park, Eastham, Cheshire.

 Vaughan, Rev. Wycliffe, M.A., St. James' Vicarage, Birkenhead.
 Vawdrey, B. LL., J.P., Tushingham Hall, Whitchurch, Salop.
 Vincent, Wm., Old Bank, Chester.

 Wakefield, Thomas, Parkgate Road, Chester.
 Walker, Alfred O., F.L.S., J.P., Colwyn Bay, North Wales.
 Warburton, P. Egerton, The Dene, Northwich.
 Warburton, R. E. Egerton, J.P., Arley Hall, Northwich.
 Webster, Thomas, Leasowe Bank, Birkenhead.
 Welsby, Walter, Stanley Place, Chester.
Westminster, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Eaton Hall.
 White, Miss, 5, Abbey Street, Chester.
 Wilbraham, Miss, 5, King's Buildings, Chester.
 Wilkinson, Robert, 17, Victoria Road, Chester.
 Williams, D. A. V. Colt, Richmond House, Boughton, Chester.
 Williams, James, 6, Egerton Terrace, Hoole Road, Chester.
 Williams, William, Stone Bridge, Chester.
 Wiseman, John, Dee Banks, Chester.
Wood, J. M., Newton, Middlewich.
 Wood, R. H., F.S.A., Hatton, Daresbury.
 Wood, Thomas, Saughall, Chester.
 Woodall, E., Wingthorpe, Oswestry.
 Woods, Sir Albert W. (Garter), College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street,
 London, E.C.
 Wyndham, George, M.P., Saughton Grange, Chester.

 Yerburch, Robert A., M.P., House of Commons, London.





INDEX.

Names of persons are printed in ordinary type.

Names of places are printed in *italics*.

References to subjects, &c., of importance or on which papers were read are printed in SMALL CAPITALS.

ACADEMY OF ARMORY The 137 143 144
145

Adda Papal Nuncio 10 16

ADMINISTRATION OF THE ROMAN MINES

Account of by F. Haverfield 80-95 208

Alcock Elizabeth 115 126 133 *n.*

„ Thomas 115 126 133 *n.*

Aldworth Dr. 14 15

Allen J. Romilly Account of Early Chris-
tian Monuments of North Wales
by 34-51 213

„ Katherine 122

„ Ralph 122

Anderton Matthew 31

Arderne Dr. James 12 *n.* 23

ARMORY ACADEMY of The 137 143 144 145

ARMS of Bishop Cartwright 31

Arundel Earl of 119 120 120 *n.* 121 121 *n.*

Arundell Elizabeth 29

Ashton John 29

„ Sir Ralph 141 142

Ball William 127

Barking Vicar of 5 10

Barlow Thomas 26

„ — 59

Barnard John 30

„ Thomas 26 *n.*

Bassano Francis 161 162 *n.*

Baxter Richard 4

Baxter 74

Beaufort Duke of 54 57 58 59 60

Beckford — 59

Belgrave Robert Viscount 66

Berington Thomas 136

Bertie Hon. Vere 32

Bird (Bryd) Amy 136

„ Richard 123

„ Sheriff 136

Birkenhead Alice 136

„ Anne 155 155 *n.*

„ Thomas 136 155 *n.*

Blackbourne Richard 146

Blades Mr. 57

Booth Frances 143 *n.*

„ Sir George 118 118 *n.*

„ John 165

„ Sir John 143 *n.*

Bostock Laurence 165

Bowyer Sir John 142

Brentwood Grammar School Essex Master
of 3

Brereton Dorothy 30

„ George 148

„ Peter 124

„ Randle 127

„ Richard 127 148

„ Sir William 61 63 125

Brerewood Sir Robert 130

Brichull Hugh de 180 181 183 185

„ William de 182

Bridge Elizabeth 114 *n.*

„ Richard 114 *n.*

Bridgeman Bishop 176

„ Sir Orlando 130

BRITAIN ROMAN MINES in 91-95

- Brock William 136
 Broster John 162 *n.*
 Browne (Brown) Alice 136
 " Katherine 122
 " Matthew 122
 " Mr. 125 *n.*
 " Mrs. 12
 " — 136
 Bulkeley Lord 59
 " Mary 62
 " Thomas Lord Viscount 62
 Bull Bishop 4
 Burganey Rachael 154 *n.* 160
 " William 154 *n.* 160
 Burghill John 175
 BURIAL MOUNDS in Delamere Forest
 102-112
 Burnet 2 5 8 9 13 21
 Burnet Gilbert 21
 Burrows Isaac 154 *n.*
 " Katherine 154 *n.*
 " Randle 160
 Byron Sir John 130

 Caldicot Charles 27
 Caldby Margaret 132 133 *n.*
 " Richard 132 133 *n.*
 Cambridge Vice-Chancellor of 14
 Camden 74 75
 Candelan Richard 183 184 185
 Carbery Earl of 33 53 54
 Carter Colonel 61
 Cartwright Alicia 28
 " Bishop Arms of 31
 " " Will of 24-31
 " Catherine 30
 " Charles 23 23 *n.* 28
 " Frances 23 26
 " Gervas 27 28
 " Henry 27 28
 " John 23 29 30 31
 " Mary 23
 " Richard 27 28
 " Sarah 23 27 *n.* 28
 CARTWRIGHT THOMAS D.D. Bishop of
 Chester Life of by Rev. F.
 Sanders 1-33
 " Thomas 3 27 28
 Catherall Samuel 165
 Chaloner Daniel 116 *n.*
 " Elizabeth 115 126 126 *n.* 133 *n.*
 " Jacob 116 *n.* 126 *n.* 128 165 *n.*
 " James 116 *n.*
 " Thomas 115 115 *n.* 116 126 128 *n.*
 133 *n.* 164 *n.*

 Chelewelle (? Thelwall) Henry de 185
 Chepstow Baron of 55
 Chersley — 114 *n.*
 CHESHIRE PREHISTORIC REMAINS found
 in List of 190
 CHESTER BISHOP of Thomas Cartwright
 Life of 1-33
 Chester Charity Schoolat 160
 " Dean of 12 23 116 *n.*
 " " Letters from 195
 Chester Earl of 75 174 175
 CHESTER EXCAVATIONS at Scheme for
 223
 Chester Justiciary of 183
 CHESTER MEDIEVAL GOLDSMITHS Notes
 on by Henry Taylor 178-185
 " ST. MICHAEL'S BELLS of Ac-
 count of the by Rev. J. God-
 son 186-189 205
 " ST. JOHN'S CHURCH NEW WEST
 WINDOW of Notes on by the
 Rev. S. Cooper Scott 171-177
 205
 " TOUCHING for the King's Evil at
 16
 Chester Vice-Chamberlain of 127
 Cholmondeley Lord 143
 " Mr. 142 143
 " Very Rev. Hugh 116 *n.*
 Citocsather Thomas de 184
 Clarendon Lord 18
 Clerke Dr. Henry 14
 COINS exhibited 203 204
 Colte *alias* Poutrain Maximilian 116 *n.*
 Comberbach Roger 161 187
 Compton Bishop 17
 Conway Richard de 182 183
 Coules Anne 136
 Cowper Thomas 147
 Crewe Bishop 9 16
 " Sir Randle 163 *n.*
 Crutchley Mrs. 12

 Davies Mutton 57
 Davis Walter 32
 DELAMERE FOREST BURIAL MOUNDS in
 102-112
 " " SETTLEMENT OF PRE-
 HISTORIC PEOPLE
 in Account of by G.
 W. Shrubsole 96-
 112 211

 Denet Joseph 187
 Derby Earl of 119 120 121 173
 Deresbury Randle de 180 181

- Devenett Elizabeth 114 132
 " John 114 132 133 n.
 Dicas John 187
 Dineley Thomas 57 58 60
 Dodd Elizabeth 128 133 133 n.
 " Thomas 128 133 133 n.
 Doncaster William de 179 180 181 182 183
 184 185
 Dugdale William 141 142
 Duncombe (Duncumb) Charles 30
 Dunfoul (Dunfoulgh) Gilbert 181 182
 " " John 182 184 185
 " " Roger 180 181 183
 184 185
 Durham Bishop of 9 16
 Durston Alicia 28
 Dutton Richard 130
 Dymeock Sir Charles 30
- Earwaker J. P. Account of the Four
 Randle Holmes of Chester by 113-170
 201 221
 Eaton Mrs. 12
 Edwards Edward Lloyd 66
 " Elizabeth 122
 " P. 144
 " Thomas 67 122
 " William 136
 Edwyn Jonathan 32
 Egerton Sir Philip 108
 Ellis F. Philip 11
 " Katherine (Catherine) 122 128 133
 133 n. 135 136
 " Matthew 122 128 133 133 n. 136
 Elton 74 76
 Ely Bishop of 9
 Emerson Mr. 29
England Earl Marshal of 119
 Erdeswick Sampson 165
 EXCAVATIONS AT CHESTER Scheme for
 223
 EXECUTIONS at Tyburn 7
- Fairfax — 15
 Farmer Anthony 15
 Fell Dr. John 2 3
 Flesher Thomas 32
 FLINTSMIRE MILITIA The Account of by
 Henry Taylor 52-67 211
 Foulkes Elizabeth 160
 " Peter 160
 Fuller Mr. 25
- Gamul Francis 135
 " Colonel Francis 130
- Gamul Sir Francis 130
 " Lady 139 n.
 Garnett John 23 n.
 Gastrell Bishop 163 n.
 Genour Richard 128 181
 Gloucester Henry Duke of 5
 Glynne Sir John 64 66
Goblin's Hill The near Mold 101
 Godson Rev. J. Account of the Bells of St.
 Michael's Chester by 186-189 205
 Godwin 23
 Goodwin William 186 187
 GOLDSMITHS MEDIAEVAL CHESTER Notes
 on by Henry Taylor 178-185
 Gother Lawrence 187 189
 Gough 35
 Gower Baron 55
 Granger 6
 Gray Sir John de 183
 " Sir Reginald de 183
 Griffiths Thomas 56
 Grosvenor Earl 173
 " Mary 136
 " Sir Richard 136 141 n. 187 188
 189
Grosvenor Schools The 173
 Guy Henry 28
- Halkyn Lead Mines* 57
 Handby William 67
 Hanmer Sir John 58
 Harald Robert 180
 Harley Robert 163
 Harpur Benjamin 134 136
 " Katherine 134 136
 Harrison Anne 114 n.
 " John 113 n.
 " Thomas 114 n.
 Haverfield F. Account of the Administra-
 tion of the Roman Mines by 80-95 208
 Herbert Lord 55
 Hervey Mr. 30
 Hicks Captain 27
 Hilton Ralph 136
 Hobbs Thomas 27
 Holcroft Hamlet 31
 HOLME OF CHESTER PEDIGREE OF 113
 Holme Alice 126 n. 136 155 n.
 " Amy 126 n. 136 155 n.
 " Anne 113 n. 114 114 n.
 " Charles 155 n.
 " Elizabeth 114 114 n. 115 121 122
 126 126 n. 128 132 133 133 n. 134
 135 136 154 154 n. 158 n. 159
 " Ellen 114

Holme George 155 155 n. 160 161 161 n.
 „ Grace 114 114 n.
 „ Jane 132 133 n.
 „ John 114 132 155 155 n. 160 161
 161 n.
 „ Katherine (Catherine) 122 126
 126 n. 128 133 133 n. 134 135 136
 154 n. 158 n. 159
 „ Margaret 132 133 n. 158 159 160
 „ Matilda de 113 132 133 n.
 „ Mrs. 139 n.
 „ Rachel 134 154 n.
 „ Ralph 114 136 155 n.
 „ Richard 113 n. 114 114 n.
 „ Robert 113 114 n. 132 133 n.
 „ Sarah 133 134 154 154 n. 157 158 n.
 159
 „ Thomas 114 114 n. 115 115 n. 132
 133 n. 155 n.
 „ Ursula 114 n.
 „ William 113 113 n. 114 114 n. 117
 122 123 126 126 n. 131 n. 132
 133 n. 134 135 136 138 138 n.
 155 n.
HOLMES RANDLE THE FOUR OF CHESTER
 Account of by J. P. Earwaker 113-170
 201 221
HOLME MS. COLLECTIONS 162
Holywell St. Winifred's Well 59
 Hone — 7
 Hooker Margaret 127
 Hope George 66
 Hough John 15
 Howard Thomas 119
 Howorth Dr. Theophilus 141
 Huddleston Mr. 12
 Hughes William 186 187 189
 Hunt Richard 154
 Huntingdon Roger de 182
 Hurel Alexander 180 181 183 184 185
 Hurleston 136
 Ince Bell 66
 „ Nicholas 130
 „ Peter 136
 „ William 154
 Ireland George 128 128 n.
 „ John 127 128
 „ Robert 127
 Ithel (Ythel) Robert 183 184
 Jeffreys Dr. 3 9 17
 Jenner Baron 17
 Jennings Sir Edmund 28
 Jones Margaret 160

Jones Robert 160
 „ Thomas 186 187 189
 Kenion Mr. 153 n.
 King Daniel 130 n.
 „ Gregory 143 n. 147 n.
KING'S EVIL TOUCHING for at Chester 16
 Latham William 67
 Laud Archbishop 176
LEAD ROMAN PIGS of found near Chester
 Account of by the Rev. Rupert H.
 Morris D.D. 68-78 208
LEAD ROMAN PIGS of Letter on the by
 Professor John Rhys 77-79
 Leake J. 32
 Leicester Sir Peter 142
 „ Sydney Lord 29
 Leigh Elizabeth 122 n.
 Leland 106 107
 Lely Sir Peter 63
LETTER from the Dean of Chester 195
 Leyburne Bishop 10 11
LIBRARY Additions to the 228
 Lichfield Bishop of 175
 Lincoln Bishop of 26
 Lloyd (Lhwyd) Barbara 160
 „ Bell 66
 „ Bishop 8 9
 „ Edward 35 48 158 161
 „ Griffith 158 159
 „ Margaret 158 159
 Locker (Lokhere Lokker) Beatrix le 179
 180 181
 London Bishop of 17
 London Sheriff of 5
 Longford Earl of 22
 Louth Anthony 28
 Lupus Hugh 75 174 175
 Lymme Gilbert de 132 133 n.
 „ Matilda de 132 133 n.
 „ Peter de 132 133 n.
 Llynall John 136
 Lysons 106 107
 Macaulay 2 6 11 16
 Macclesfield Robert de 181
 Madeson Mr. 29
 Marbury (Merbury) Mr. 142 143
 „ Thomas 116 n.
 Margaretts Anne 30
 Martin (Martyn) Elizabeth 128 133 133 n.
 134
 „ Samuel 128 133 133 n.
 134

- Massey Sir Richard de 183
 MEMBERS List of 238
 Mercer Gerard 114 n.
 " Grace 114 n.
 " Robert le 180 181
 Middleton Sir Thomas 61 63 143
 MILITIA FLINTSHIRE Account of by
 Henry Taylor 52-67 211
 MINES in Roman Britain 91-95
 MINES ROMAN ADMINISTRATION of the
 Account of by F. Haverfield 80-95 208
 Moelys (Meols) Adam de 185
Mold The Goblin's Hill near 101
 Monmouth Duke of 7
 MONUMENTS EARLY CHRISTIAN of North
 Wales Account of by J. Romilly Allen
 34-51 213
 More Letitia 136
 " Sir Thomas 136
 Morgan Edward 66
 Morris Rev. Rupert H. Account of Roman
 Pigs of Lead found near Chester by
 68-77 208
 Mostyn Elizabeth 61
 " Mary 62
 MOSTYN SIR ROGER Biography of 52-67
 211
 " Sir Thomas 61 62
 MOUNDS BURIAL in Delamere Forest
 102-112

 Newcomb Thomas 32
 Nicolls Anne 113 n.
 " William 113 n.
 North Sir Francis 32
 NORTH WALES EARLY CHRISTIAN
 MONUMENTS of Account of by J. Romilly
 Allen 34-51 213
 Norwich Bishop of 9

 Ormes Mr. 188 *See also* Urmes
 Ormonde Earl of 130
 Oxford Bishop of 2 3 4 8 9 15 25
 " Robert Harley Earl of 163 163 n.

 Parker Dr. Samuel 3 8 9 10 15
 " Katherine 126 n.
 Parry Richard 56 57
 Payn Hugh 181
 " Nicholas 180 181
 Pearson John 1 2 3 7 10
 Pechell Dr. 14
 Penkett Richard 186 187

 Penn Mr. 16
 Pennant Pyers 62
 Pepell Henry 31
 Peters Hugh 64
 Petre Father 18 n.
Phoenix Tower The 131 137
 Pierce Robert 27
 Pitts Mrs. 29
 Poole Jane 132 133 n.
 " Mr. 143
 " Thomas 132 133 n.
 Potter Peter 186 187
 Poutrain *alias* Colte Maximilian 116 n.
 Powell Anne 114 n.
 " G. 161
 " Richard 114 n.
 Powys Earl of 22
 PREHISTORIC REMAINS found in Chester
 List of 190
 Prescott Henry 31
 Price Richard 65 66
 Prince Rupert 63
 PRINTED WORKS of Bishop Cartwright
 32
 Probey Elizabeth 154 n.
 " William 154 n. 161
 PROCEEDINGS of the Session 1890-91 191
 Puleston Sir Richard 67

 Raglan Baron 55
 Raikes George Whittington 67
 REMAINS PREHISTORIC found in Cheshire
 List of 190
 Rhys Professor John Letter on the Roman
 Pigs of Lead by 77-79
 Richardson 23
Ripon Dean of 6 32
 Rivers Earl 121 n.
 Robinson Alderman John 5
 Rochester Bishop of 9 20
 Rock J. 145
 ROMAN BRITAIN MINES in 91-95
 ROMAN MINES ADMINISTRATION of the
 Account of by F. Haverfield 80-95 208
 ROMAN PIGS OF LEAD found near Chester
 Account of by The Rev. Rupert H.
 Morris D.D. 68-77 208
 ROMAN PIGS OF LEAD Letter on the by
 Professor John Rhys 77-79
 Roper Charles James Trevor 67
 Rose Stephen 186 187
 Rouse — 7
 Rowley Hon. Richard Thomas 67
Rowton Heath Battle of 131
 Rudhall Mr. 188

- Rupert Prince 63
 RYE HOUSE PLOT The 6 7
- Salisbury Bishop of 20
 Salmon 6
 Sancroft Archbishop 3 8 9 14
 Sanders Rev. F. Life of Bishop Cartwright
 by 1-33
 Sayer Alderman 187
 Scott John 139
 " Rev. S. Cooper Notes on the New
 West Window of St. John's
 Church Chester by 171-177 205
 Segar William 116
 SESSION 1890-91 Proceedings of the 191-233
 SEWER to King Charles II. 139 140
 Sharp Archbishop 21
 Shrubsole G. W. Account of a Settlement
 of Prehistoric People in Delamere Forest
 96-112 190 211
 Shurlock Richard or. Rafe 114 n.
 " Ursula 114 n.
 Simpson Elizabeth 136 154
 " Thomas 136 144 146 154
 Skinner Bishop 4
 " Dr. Robert 25
 Skipper (Skepper) Moses 21 31
 Smalproud Robert 185
 Smyth Edward 114 n.
 Sneyd Ellen 114
 " Richard 114
 Soest G. 24
 Soley Henry 133 154
 " Sarah 133 154 157
 Somerset Henry 55
 South Dr. 3
 Speed Barbara 160
 " Mary 160
 " Richard 160
 Spratt Bishop 9 20
 Stanlawe Andrew de 183 184
 " John de 184
 " Richard de 184
 Stanton Benedict de 181
 St. David's Bishop of 7 9
 St. George Sir Richard 117 118 119 n.
 St. JOHN'S CHURCH CHESTER NEW WEST
 WINDOW of Notes on by the Rev. S.
 Cooper Scott 171-177 205
 St. Mary's Church Monument to Randle
 Holme in 132
 " " Steeple and Bells 138
 St. MICHAEL'S CHESTER BELLS of
 Account of the by Rev. J. Godson
 186-189 205
- Stow Mr. 26 n.
 Stringer Alice 136
 " Peter 136
 St. Winifred's Well Holywell 59
 Sunderland Lord 9 17
 Swift Mr. 27
- Tacitus 74 79
 Tagg Thomas 161
 Talbot Sir John 58 59
 Tarvin *see* Terven
 Taylor Henry Account of the Flintshire
 Militia and Biography
 of Sir Roger Mostyn by
 52-67 211
 " " Notes on Chester Mediae-
 val Goldsmiths by 178-
 185
 " John 67
 " Thomas 187
 Terven (Tarvin) John de 185
 " Robert de 180 183
 Thelwall (Chelewelle) Henry de 182
 Thorp Thomas 130
 Tillier Thomas 145 153 153 n.
 TOUCHING for the King's Evil at Chester
 16
 Tranmoll (Tranmere Tranmole) Matilda de
 113 132
 133 n.
 " " " Richard de
 132 133 n.
 " " " William de
 113 132
 133 n.
- Trelawny Dr. Jonathan 3
 Tully Dr. 6
 " Thomas 4
 Turner Bishop 9
 Tyburn Executions at 7
 Tyrconnel Lord 11 18 n.
- Urmes Thomas 136 *See also* Ormes
- Vaughan Lord 53
 " Major Thomas 54
 " Richard Lord 33
 " Sir Richard 53
 Vernon Robert de 181
 " William 165
- Waite Thomas 29
 Walcot — 7

WALES NORTH EARLY CHRISTIAN
MONUMENTS OF Account of by J.
Romilly Allen 34-51 213
Walley Alderman 142
 " Charles 130 173 *See also* Whalley
Walthamstow Essex Vicar of 4
Walton Bishop Brian 176
Warcupp Mr. 27
Ward Bishop Seth 20
Warnford Mr. 27
Warwick John de 181-185
West Thomas 31
Whalley Peter 30 *See also* Walley
Whitaker 74
Whitby Edward 121 n 163 n
 " Mrs. 136
White Dr. Thomas 3 *See also* Wight
Whitelock Elizabeth 61
 " Sir John 61
Whitford Church 62
Whitley Richard de 182
Whitmore Robert de 182 185
Wigan Rector of 10
Wight Henry 23 25 26 29
 " Sarah 23 *See also* White
Wilkinson Dr. 4
Williams John 186 187 189

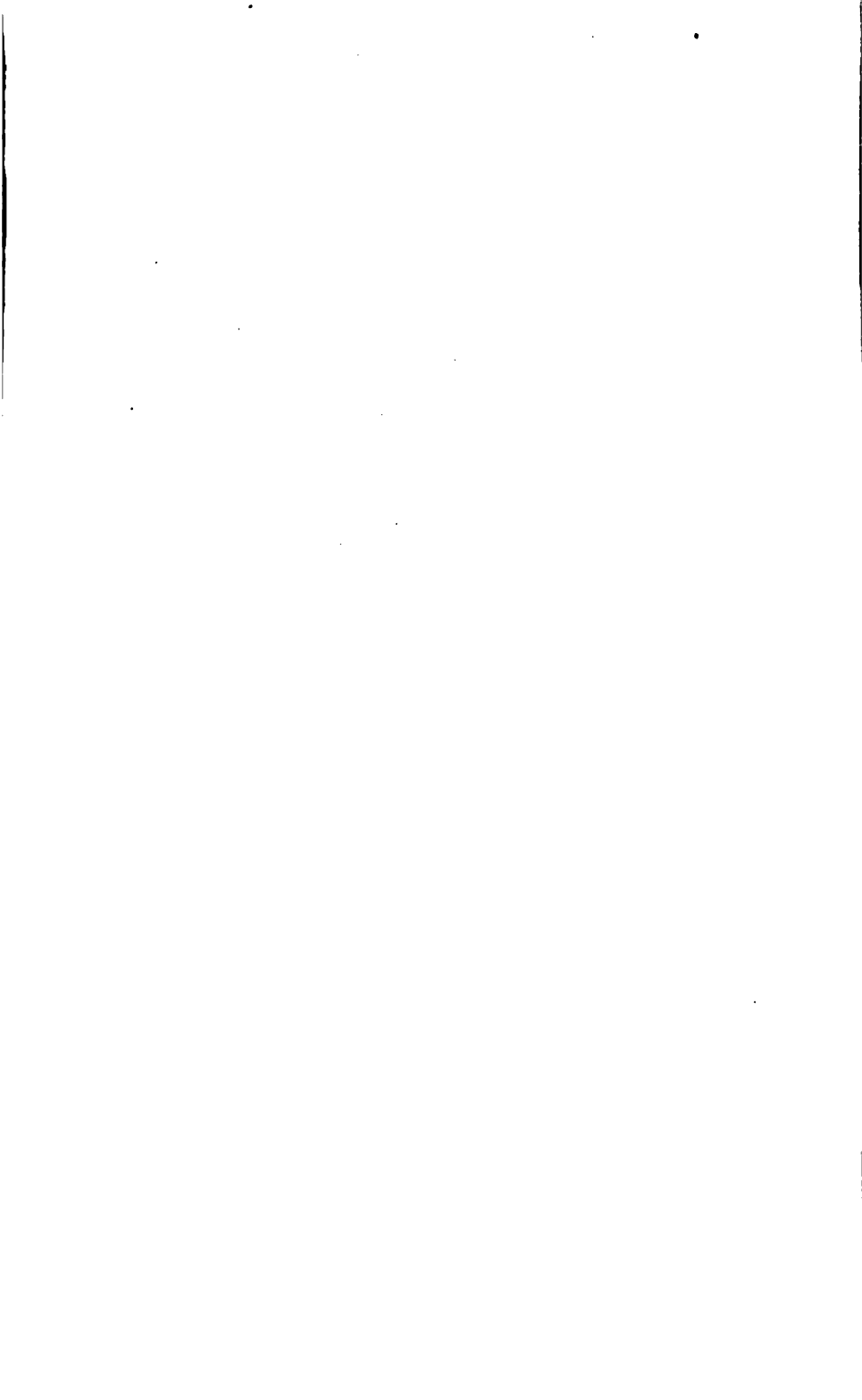
Williamson H. M.D. 145
Willis Mr. 29
Wills Robert 67
Wilson Elizabeth 154
 " George 154 187
Winchester Bishop of 15
 " Marquis of 30
Wingate Frances 29
Winwick co. Northampton Rector of
23 29
Wiseman Sir Edmund 30
 " Sir William 30
Wolfe General 64
Wommock Dr. Lawrence 7
Wood Anthony à 5 20 21
Worcester Earl and Marquis of 54 55 56
57 59 60
Worcester Prebendary of 29
WORKS PRINTED by Bishop Cartwright 32
Wright Lord Chief Justice 17
 " Thomas 127
Wynn Gwen 66
 " William 67

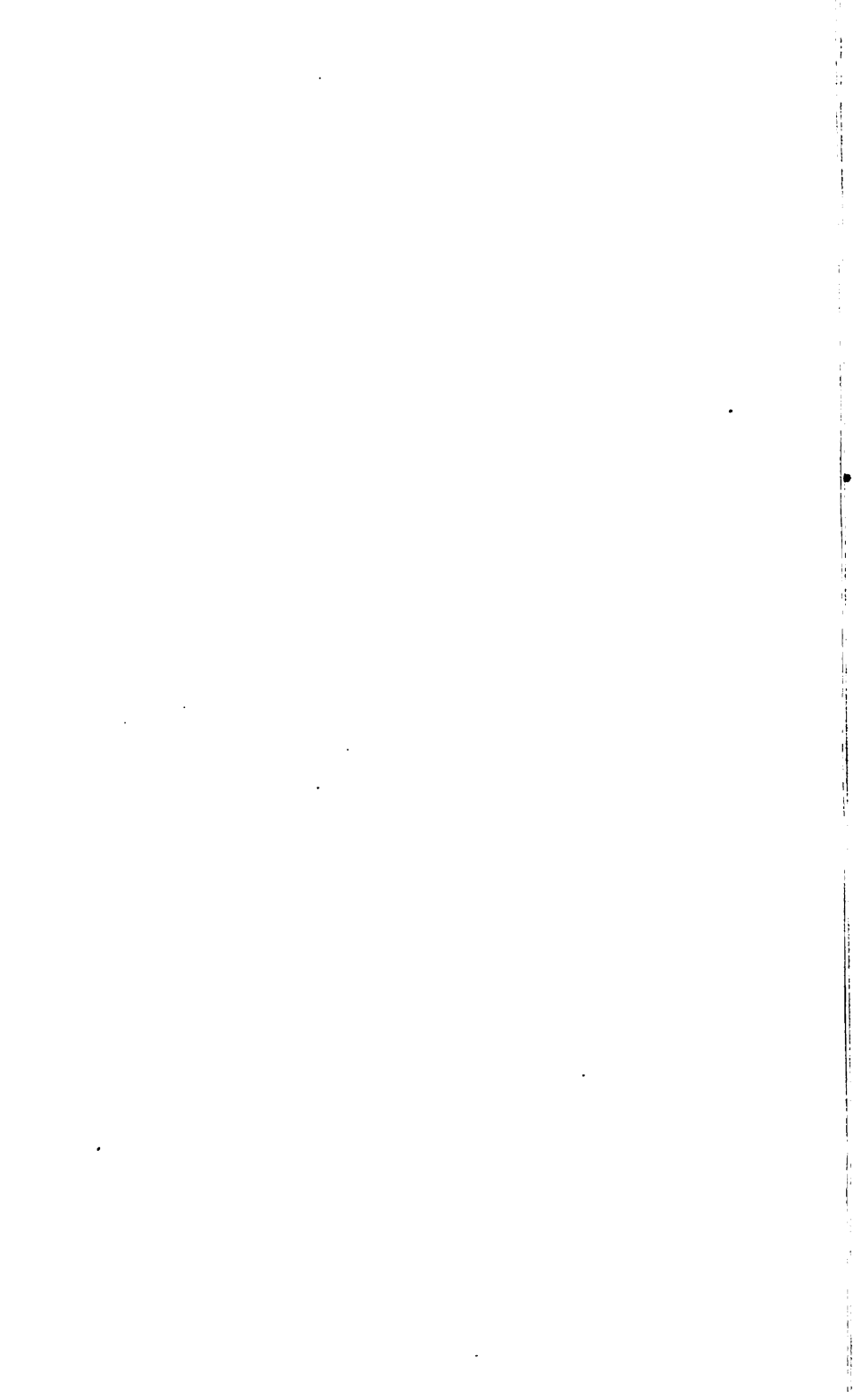
Yonge Captain Ellis 66
York Archbishop of 21
 " James Duke of 67

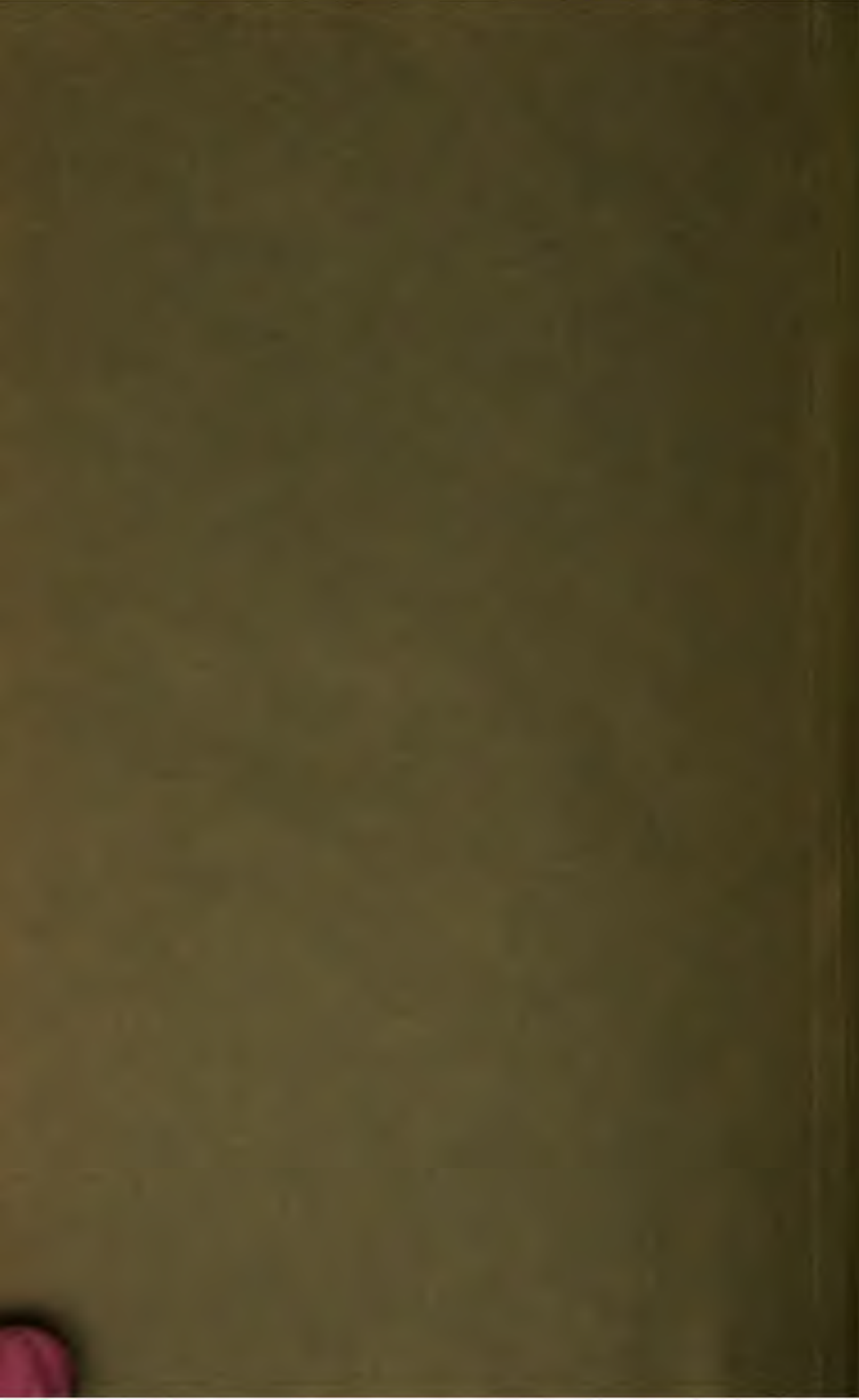


al

ad







APR 23 1931

